FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 DECEMBER 1985

Pakistani-Indian Relations

After a 2-hour 17 December meeting with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq announced that the two countries have agreed not to attack each other's nuclear installations, both Delhi and Karachi reported. Speaking at an airport press conference in New Delhi, the Pakistani president said the countries "have agreed to move forward step by step" and revealed that a series of official Pakistani-Indian meetings beginning in February will "discuss other aspects of political issues."

Iran

Tehran radio broadcast a statement by Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri urging clergymen and students to cancel planned marches in support of the Assembly of Experts decision appointing him as Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's successor. Disclosing that he recently asked the Assembly of Experts to change their decision and informed them he was "under no circumstances" willing to be considered, Montazeri acknowledged that he has now been faced with a "fait accompli" against his wishes.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi General Command communique broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio announced that, in addition to a successful attack on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, Iraqi planes flew 99 combat missions against Iranian ground targets 17 December. The communique noted that two Iranian planes were forced to flee "without achieving their aims" when they attempted to enter Iraqi airspace over the East Maysan area.

Iraqi President Saddam Husayn ended a 2-day working visit to Moscow returning to Baghdad 17 December, INA reported. Although Moscow radio's Arabic broadcast noted the USSR's desire for an immediate political settlement to the Iran-Iraq conflict, a Tehran radio commentary on the Iraqi leader's visit suggested that Soviet support for Saddam Husayn will only lengthen the war.

Libya

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze sent a message to his Libyan counterpart dealing with Soviet-Libyan relations and expressing Soviet support for the Jamahiriyah against the "threats and provocations of American imperialism," Tripoli radio reported.

Egyptian-Libyan Relations

Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has an "open invitation" to visit Cairo, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak revealed in an interview with Kuwait's *ARAB TIMES*. Noting that he had previously agreed to meet the Libyan leader on the border, in a neutral place, or in Cairo, Mubarak insisted that Al-Qadhdhafiwould be welcome in Cairo and that all Egypt wants from him is good relations.

Israel

Although Syria's SAM-2's have covered Syrian airspace for a long time, "in the end they will be destroyed," Deputy Chief of Staff Major General Dan Shomron stated in an interview with Jerusalem radio. The situation caused by the deployment of the SAM-2's near the Lebanese border is "certainly not good" and could deteriorate, he warned. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres announced that Israel will continue its aerial intelligence-gathering missions over Lebanon, taking care not to provoke a direct confrontation with Syria, according to the radio. He predicted that calm will prevail as long as the Syrians understand that Israel has the military advantage, IDF radio noted.

As for relations with Egypt, Jerusalem television broadcast Peres' assertion that he "never intended" to discuss the Tabah issue at the 18 December Inner Cabinet meeting because there are still several matters to finalize with Egypt which could take several weeks. In this regard Peres has decided to send Israeli officials to Egypt for further talks, the television said, though Minister 'Ezer Weizman denied the need for further talks with the Egyptians and called for a swift political decision on Tabah.

Lebanon

Representatives of the Progressive Socialist Party and Amal Movement will meet with a Lebanese Forces delegation in Damascus 18 December to discuss the amendments to the tripartite agreement proposed by the Forces, the clandestine radio Voice of the Mountain reported. In another development, the Lebanese Forces released a number of Syrians in their custody, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon noted.

Algerian Opposition Group

Former President Ahmed ben Bella and resistance figure Hocine Ait Ahmed announced in London the formation of a "unified front" for forces opposed to the current Algerian regime, MAP reported. The two opposition leaders said their basic task is to awaken the Algerian people's forces and to help the people to escape the "political vacuum" created by the current regime.

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BAHRAIN

Amir 'Eager To Open Diplomacy' With USSR, E. Bloc

LD180038 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2005 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Al-Dammam, 17 Dec (SPA) — His Highness the Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah confirmed discussion of fraternal relations between the Kingdom and Bahrain. He said that the bridges of friendship, cooperation and coordination between the two fraternal countries are numerous and always continuous. In a statement to the paper *AL-YAWM* to be published tomorrow he described the the GCC experiment as an excellent example of positive and firm cooperation at all levels. Concerning the Iraq-Iran war, his highness the amir explained that his country has announced and still encourages any step in this connection. He added that his country is making efforts in ending this war, through the efforts of the GCC states.

On the possibility of establishing relations with the Soviet Union and the East bloc states his highness said that Bahrain is eager to open diplomacy with the Soviet Union and any Eastern bloc state and this is linked to international circumstances and their developments. He said if this is not contemplated at present, it does not mean that the doors to contacts are closed. His highness affirmed the need to diversify the sources of supply of weapons. He cited the defense strategy agreed upon among the GCC states, the important steps taken to build the joint Gulf force, and strengthening cooperation and defense coordination between member states to bolster their defense capabilities and diversify the sources of weapons and the emergence of arms industries on firm and technical and complementary bases. All of which, he said, come within the framework of the priorities to which the leaders of the area have been giving great attention in view of their links with the interests, security and the stability of the sons of the GCC states.

Correction to Amir's National Day Speech

The following correction to the item headlined "Amir Delivers National Day Speech 16 Dec" published in the 16 December Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT* on page C1 is supplied from Manama *AKHBAR AL-KAHLIJ* of 16 Dec:

Fifth paragraph, sixth line: ...We hope that our efforts within the framework of the GCC and the efforts of other international sides will be crowned with success, making full use of Iraq's inclination toward peace in favor of the two countries' peoples, the security of the Gulf region, and international peace. [new paragraph]

O, noble.... (rewording and providing indistinct words)

KUWAIT

Saudi Envoy, Prince Sa'ud Discuss Velayati Visit

LD171754 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1210 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Dec (KUNA) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, acting prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, today received a message from the Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal foreign minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The message was conveyed by the Kingdom's ambassador to Kuwait, Shaykh Muhammad Fahd al-'Isa.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad told KUNA that the message "was in the framework of consultations between the two fraternal countries and to acquaint us with the results of the recent visit by Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati to Riyadh."

OMAN

Spanish King, Queen Arrive for 3-Day Visit

GF161416 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Excerpt] His Majesty Spanish King Juan Carlos and Her Majesty Queen Sophia arrived in the country this afternoon for a 3-day visit to the Sultanate on an official invitation from His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id was foremost among those who welcomed his majesty the Spanish king. Official reception ceremonies were held for his majesty and the delegation accompanying him upon their arrival.

Foreign Ministers Confer

GF161838 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] A session of official talks was held at Al-Bustan Palace Hotel today between the Omani side, led by minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, and the Spanish side, led by Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran.

Following the session of talks, Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah made a statement to radio, television, and press correspondents. He said that the talks between the two sides concentrated on bilateral relations. He said that the Spanish foreign minister expressed his desire to activate relations between the two countries and that he indicated the Spanish private sector's readiness to participate in Omani development plans.

He said that the Spanish foreign minister affirmed Spain's special concern for the current negotiations between the GCC countries and the EEC. He said that the EEC countries are about to impose protective tariffs on the marketing of some Gulf petrochemical products.

He said: Eventually, our goal is to be partners in trade on an equal basis. We hope that any agreement with the EEC countries will lead to freedom of trade between the two groups.

The Spanish foreign minister also made a statement and said: We discussed economic relations between the GCC and Spain. We also discussed negotiations between the GCC and the EEC, particularly in relation to petrochemical products. The minister said that Omani-Spanish relations are solid and strong. He said: I have visited Oman more than once. The Spanish minister also denounced Israel's aggressive practices in the Arab occupied territories.

Sultan Meets King

GF170931 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] An official discussion session was held at Al-'Alam Palace in Muscat today between His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and His Majesty King Juan Carlos of Spain. The session was at first restricted to the leaders of the two friendly countries. Later the session was attended on the Omani side by His Highness Tuwayni ibn Shihab, the private adviser of his majesty; His Excellency Faysal ibn 'Ali ibn Faysal, national heritage and culture minister; Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; His Highness Haythan ibn Tariq ibn Taymur, director of European, North, and South American affairs at the Foreign Ministry; and His Excellency Ambassador Muhammad ibn Hasan ibn 'Ali, the Sultanate's accredited ambassador to Spain.

On the Spanish side, the session was attended by his excellency the foreign minister, his excellency the chief of the Royal Court, his excellency the Spanish ambassador to the Sultanate, his excellency the secretary general of the royal court, director general of African and Middle Eastern Affairs, and the director general of the Economic Department.

'Abdallah Remarks

GF171548 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Following the talks between Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and Spanish King Juan Carlos, Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, made a statement to radio and press correspondents. He said: During the discussions Spanish King Juan Carlos extended an invitation to Sultan Qabus to visit Spain. The invitation was accepted by Sultan Qabus, with the timing to be fixed at a later date. On the nature of discussions between them, he said: The discussions were extremely cordial and covered extensive fields of cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah continued: Sultan Qabus welcomed the Spanish monarch and his accompanying delegation and expressed his great desire to begin a stage of cooperation between the Sultanate and Spain. It was agreed that exchanges of visits be made, in the near future, between ministers in the two countries in the production and other sectors to explore the scope of cooperation. During the session, they discussed the possibility of the Sultanate benefiting from Spain's experience in the field of fishing, the fish industry, and marketing.

Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah expressed the hope that the visit of the Spanish monarch to the Sultanate will initiate new horizons with Spain, emphasizing the main role played by Spain in Europe. He said: Spain's membership in the EEC will give it a greater role than that it enjoys at present. He expressed hope that this visit will make a marked contribution toward strengthening relations between the EEC and GCC countries. He added: During the session, the Spanish monarch and Sultan Qabus exchanged views on the current situation in the Gulf region and the Middle East. The Spanish king expressed satisfaction over what the GCC states are doing to end the Iraq-Iran war, stressing the Spanish Government's support for ending this war.

On the Spanish stand on the Middle East, Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah said: Spain's stand on the Middle East is clear. He referred to Spain's principled support for the Arab cause, which stems from the historic relations between Spain and the Arab world.

Sultan Sees Off King

GF181245 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Juan Carlos of Spain and his wife, Her Majesty Queen Sofia, left Oman at 1430 today following an official 3-day visit to the Sultanate. His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id led the delegation which saw him at the airport.

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister on Armed Forces, USSR Ties

GF180800 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1805 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Riyadh, 17 Dec (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, has announced that there are some positive indications suggesting the possibility of holding the Arab summit conference in a fraternal and amicable atmosphere without side issue disputes. His highness said that the Kingdom welcomes the holding of the conference when the time is appropriate.

In an interview published today in the newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH*, his highness asserted that any rapprochement between two Arab countries fulfils the interest of the Arab nation. He pointed out that the current rapprochement between Syria and Jordan does not affect any other Arab agreement except in a positive manner as long as the goal is the same, namely the service of the Arab cause.

His highness believed that the Jordanian-Palestinian accord is not in contradiction with forging a closer Syrian-Jordanian relationship. He affirmed that His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz trusts the wisdom of the Arab leaders who take upon themselves the task of bringing closer the stands of the brothers, instead of driving them apart.

His highness said that the Kingdom's policy is clear. It is based on laying aside Arab differences and agreeing to be united in one rank and one opinion in order to confront the mutual enemy.

His Highness Prince Sultan reaffirmed that the Kingdom's leadership and people accept what the Palestinian brothers accept. He pointed out that the Kingdom supports any movmeent that is aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and at securing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. He said that the Palestinian question is the core and essence of the Middle East crisis.

His highness affirmed the Kingdom's willingness to make any effort that might — in its view — lead to the unity of the Lebanese people and land and to the achievement of their security and stability. He noted that the Kingdom has always made great efforts for the sake of restoring security and stability to Lebanon. His Highness said: Our Lebanese brothers know the extent of the Saudi role in this regard.

His highness the second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general pointed out that the USSR has stands that support some Arab causes for which we are grateful. He said that it is not possible to disregard the Soviet role in the world and the extent of its influence. He noted that the Kingdom was among the first countries to establish relations of friendship and mutual respect with the USSR.

He hoped that the new Soviet leadership will reconsider some of its previous stands and provide proof of its willingness to respond to the Islamic causes which concern us. He said that the future of relations with the USSR depends on the extent of the Soviet leadership's responsiveness to Islamic causes, in Afghanistan and elsewhere.

Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz described the efforts exerted by the committee, under the chairmanship of His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, in charge of clearing the Arab atmosphere to assess the dispute between Syria and Iraq, as successful and positive. He affirmed that goodwill efforts exerted by the Kingdom and other parties are continuing. His highness stated: We look forward to further positive progress in cooperation, realizing the feelings of the leaders of the two fraternal countries, and taking into consideration the sensitivity of the situation and the importance of Arab unity at the current stage and in the future. He asserted: Through our solidarity and cooperation we can overcome challenges.

Prince Sultan added that the Kingdom's policy stems from a solid principle, namely, endeavoring to clear the atmosphere through reconciliation among all Arab and Islamic parties. He pointed out that the efforts exerted by the Kingdom alongside its GCC sister countries are designed to end the Iraq-Iran conflict and to restore normal relations between the two fraternal Muslim countries.

His highness hoped that the current efforts will receive a response from the two parties to stop the shedding of innocent blood and to prevent any foreign intervention in the region, asserting that the Kingdom's role in this respect does not go beyond the framework of its Arab Islamic role.

Referring to the Saudi Army, His Highness stated that the Saudi Army is an integral part of the Arab armies and forces and that it has the same missions and duties, foremost of which is the liberation of every single inch of the occupied Arab territories and defending Arab soil and Islamic and Arab sanctities.

Prince Sultan said that every modernization and development of Arab forces serves the goals for which we aim, as well as for keeping abreast of international progress in this field. He indicated that the Kingdom's recent move was aimed at acquiring modern weapons which meet the required standards and the requirements of our Saudi Armed Forces in accordance with the instructions of the supreme commander of the Armed Forces, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, which call for acquiring weapons from various sources. His highness said that the best example of the variation policy is the agreement to purchase ships from France, the F-15 aircraft deal with the United States, the Tornado aircraft deal with Britain, and others. He noted that this method is viewed by the Kingdom as the best way of dealing with friendly countries.

On the Peninsula Shield forces, Prince Sultan stated that the goal and the basic concept of setting up this force is that it will constitute the nucleus of defending the GCC countries against any foreign intervention. He said: Our belief remains that the defense of the security of the region is a joint responsibility among the region's people.

His highness added that the Peninsula Shield forces have now become an integrated force with all the GCC countries contributing to them. He said that these forces recently carried out their maneuvers in Hafar Al-Batin with competence and efficiency.

Defense Minister Departs for Bangladesh

GF171314 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, today left Riyadh for Bangladesh on an official visit to last several days.

Chief of General Staff Returns From Turkey

GF161658 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1615 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Riyadh, 16 Dec (SPA) — Staff General Muhammad al-Hammad, chief of the General Staff, returned to Riyadh tonight after heading a military delegation on visits to Turkey and the United States at the invitation of the chiefs of staff of the two countries.

King Fahd Chairs Cabinet Session 16 Dec

GF161650 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1545 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 16 Dec (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired the Cabinet session held this afternoon.

Following the session, Information Minister 'Ali al-Sha'ir told an SPA correspondent that during this session the Cabinet heard King Fahd's brief report on the results of his majesty's meetings and talks with their highnesses the leaders who visited the Kingdom in the past few days and with high-ranking officials of Arab and Islamic states. During those meetings his majesty had briefed the honorable guests on the Saudi stance on various current political, security, and economic issues in the Middle

East and the role played by the Kingdom in the efforts to reconcile certain Arab leaders, efforts which the Kingdom is still continuing with great hopes of attaining the results desired by everyone.

UAE

Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives

GF171350 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 17 Dec (WAKH) — Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, today received Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Gabor Nagy, who is currently visiting the UAE. During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations, especially in the economic and trade fields.

Ya'qbus al-Kindi, director of the Foreign Affairs Department at the Foreign Ministry, [name and title as received] also met with Gabor Nagy and discussed with him the situation in the Gulf region, current Arab and international issues, and economic and trade relations between the two countries.

Nagy arrived in Abu Dhabi last night on a 3-day visit to the UAE.

Bangladesh President's Envoy Arrives for Visit

GF141217 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1120 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 Dec (WAKH) — Farooq Chowdhury, under secretary at the Bangladesh Foreign Ministry and envoy to the Bangladesh president, arrived in Abu Dhabi today on a short visit to the UAE. He is carrying a message to President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad on bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

Iranian Commerce Minister Arrives for Visit

GF171354 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1300 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 17 Dec (WAKH) — Iranian Commerce Minister Hasan 'Abedi-Ja'fari arrived in Al-Shariqah at noon today leading a delegation consisting of a number of officials at the commerce and foreign ministries on a 2-day visit to the UAE. He said he will hold talks with Minister of Economyy and Trade Sayf al-Jarwan on the consolidation of trade bonds and development of trade exchange between the two countries.

Foreign Minister Receives Iranian Ambassador

GF162002 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1850 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Dec (WAKH) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah today received Iranian Ambassador to the UAE Mostafa Fumani Ha'eri. During the meeting they discussed regional issues and the current Arab and international situation, in addition to relations between the two countries. The Iranian ambassador delivered an invitation to Rashid 'abdallah from Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati to visit Iran. The minister accepted the invitation, the date of which will be fixed later.

PDRY

Justice Minister Returns From Soviet Union

GF141431 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Brother Khalid Fadl Mansur, minister of justice and Awqaf, returned to Aden today following a visit to the USSR which lasted for several days. During the visit he signed an agreement for legal cooperation between the PDRY and the USSR. He held talks with officials at the USSR Justice Ministry which dealt with strengthening relations in legal cooperation between the Justice Ministries in the two friendly countries.

Delegation Returns From USSR, Bulgaria

GF161554 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] The party and government delegation led by Brother Mahmud al-Najashi, member and deputy secretary of the Central Committee, returned to Aden today following visits to the Soviet Union and Bulgaria which lasted several days. In a statement to ANA, Brother al-Najashi said that during the visits opinions and views were exchanged on all Arab and international developments and iussues of mututal interest with these two friendly countries. He expressed satisfaction over his political discussions which were characterized by mutual understanding and indentical views. He added that during his visits, tribute was paid to the revolutionary experiment and its continued development in our country — which expresses the constancy of the YSP revolutionary trend and its leadership for the revolutionary process. Tribute was also paid to the results of the third annual party congress.

Foreign Minister Receives DFLP Official

GF141806 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, met in his office today with brother 'Azzam al-Nabulsi, member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP]. During the meeting they discussed developments in the Arab arena and the Palestinian situation in particular. The meeting was attended by brother Abu Firas, DFLP representative in Aden.

YSP Delegation Returns to Aden From Syria

GF141433 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The YSP delegation led by brother Abu Bakr 'Abd al-Razzaq Ba Dhib, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, returned to Aden today following a visit to Syria which lasted several days.

Iranian Trade Delegation Arrives in Aden
GF141924 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] An Iranian Foreign Trade Ministry delegation led by Hassan 'Abedi-Ja'fari, Iranian commerce minister, arrived in Aden today on a visit of several days to the PDRY.

In a statement to ANA, Hassan 'Abedi-Ja'fari stated that this visit is to hold negotiations with the officials at the Ministry of Trade and Supply in order to expand and develop mutual cooperation in trade. He expressed the hope that these relations will expand and strengthen in the economic, trade, and educational fields in the interest of the two countries.

He was welcomed at the airport by brother Ahmad 'Ubayd al-Fadli, minister of trade and supply, a number of officials at the ministry, and the Iranian ambassador in Aden.

Talks Begin
GF151238 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, met with Iranian Commerce Minister Hasan 'Abdedi-Ja'fari this morning. During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations.

The first round of trade talks between the PDRY and Iran began in Aden today under the chairmanship of brother Ahmad 'Ubayd al-Fadli, minister of trade and supply, and Iranian Commerce Minister Hasan 'Abedi-Ja'fari. The talks dealt with bilateral relations and means of developing them in trade fields. The two sides stressed the importance of exchanging visits in order to consolidate trade relations between the two countries. A number of proposals aimed at consolidating trade activities between the two ministries were presented during the talks. The views of the two sides were identical.

The visit by the Iranian commerce minister and the delegation accompanying him to the PDRY is being made in order to hold talks with officials at the Trade and Supply Ministry for the purpose of consolidating trade cooperation between the two countries.

Received by Energy Minister
GF161758 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Qadir ba Jammal, member of the Central Committee and minister of energy and minerals, today received at his office Iranian Commerce Minister Hasan 'Abedi-Ja'fari. During the meeting, Brother Ba Jammal welcomed the Iranian commerce minister, paying tribute to the fraternal relations between our fraternal peoples and countries. The Iranian commerce minister expressed his great pleasure at visiting the PDRY and at receiving the warm welcome extended to him and his accompanying delegation.

During the meeting they discussed aspects of trade and economic relations in the fields of oil and minerals. The meeting was attended by Hasan Aminian, Iranian ambassador in Aden.

Memorandum Signed
GF171710 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
500 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] A memorandum of understanding was signed this morning between the Trade and Supply Ministry and the Iranian Commerce Ministry to execute the trade agreement signed between the two countries in 1982. The memorandum, which was signed on the Yemeni side by Brother Ahmad 'Ubayd al-Fadli, minister of trade and supply, and on the Iranian side by Brother Hasan 'Abedi-Ja'fari, Iranian commerce minister, comprises the practical steps for trade exchanges between the two countries and the fields of technical and scientific cooperation between them.

Brother Hasan 'Abedi-Ja'fari left Aden this morning after several days visit to the PDRY during which he discussed ways of developing trade relations between our country and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

He was seen off at the airport by Brother Ahmad 'Ubayd al-Fadli and a number of officials at the Ministries of Trade and Supply and Foreign Affairs.

President Mubarak Views Al-Qadhdhafi, Hijacking
GF171227 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English
16 Dec 85 p 6

[Interview with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak by Ahmad al-Jarallah, in Cairo — date not given; introductory remarks by Ahmad al-Jarallah]

[Text] Before I went to meet President Mubarak of Egypt I did some research and realised the extent of the problems he was facing.

But he has not succumbed to the pressure, because he knows the tension is being caused from outside Egypt. A lot of money has been spent on creating tension, but it has not achieved its aim of disturbing Egypt's political administration.

In previous interviews with President Mubarak, I have said he represents a new breed of leadership in Egypt. This week he again struck me as a very special type of leader who is keeping a close watch on internal affairs.

It is 10 months since my last interview with him, and while there have been many changes in Egypt, President Mubarak has stayed the same, except for the security which now surrounds him.

Our lengthy interview covered many issues, particularly the recent events which have affected Egypt.

Part of the interview is for publication...the rest will remain with me forever.

Question: Do you think that Egypt has been the target of recent events which have occurred in a bid to make its people restive and affect the internal front?

Answer: Unfortunately, the Arab people do not study subjects deeply; they do not read extensively, despite the fact there are millions of educated people in the Arab world and many who are well-qualified to deal with the rest of the world.

Is Egypt really their target? And if it is, what do they hope to achieve?

The fact is that we Arabs do not know what is in our own interests, and as long as we go on fighting between ourselves we are easily exploited by others.

But I'm not going to accuse anyone else; the Arabs are to blame, we cause the problems ourselves. The position in the Arab world is at a real low; there is no other place like it.

Our problem with some Arab countries is that they want us to cancel the Camp David accords. But why? What alternative did we have? Should we have left our lands under occupation? Has there ever been a war that has solved any problems? Wars never solve problems. Look at the Vietnam war; the ceasefire was agreed because the war was solving nothing; and has the Afghan war solved the problem of the Soviet presence in the country?

Moreover, the Camp David accord is a two-part agreement. The first involved land for peace, and has already been concluded. We urged our Arab brothers to use the peace between us and Israel for the benefit of the Arab cause.

We have reaped benefits for many Arab and international issues because of our relations with Israel.

The second part of Camp David involves a solution to the Palestinian problem.

But the cancellation of Camp David means declaring war against Israel. The Egyptian people are not prepared to do this because they have had many bitter experiences in the past.

I challenge anyone in the Arab world to prove that the Egyptian people want to cancel Camp David. We cannot cancel the agreement just because one or two Arab countries don't like it.

But let us leave Camp David aside, and look at other developments.

There are attempts being made against the agreement between Jordan and the PLO. Why? Because Arabs are like this, they are always against each other. The problems in the Arab world are not Soviet or American problems, they are Arab problems.

I remember a handwritten letter the former U.S. President, Jimmy Carter, sent to the late President Anwar al-Sadat in September 1977. He said that "the Arab-Arab conflict is stronger and more severe than the Arab-Israeli conflict."

I believe that if we were really interested in solving the conflict we would sit down together and discuss it. But they don't want to sit together. Isn't that a catastrophe? We want them to meet, even without Egypt, and agree on a united front, but there has been no success for efforts to hold the Arab summit. King Hassan of Morocco tried to hold a summit, but some states did not attend.

The Arab world is more fragmented now than ever before. The Arab world is rich in natural resources, but they are not used in the best interests of the Arabs. Now we are just pawns in the hands of others because of our disputes.

Just look at the situation between Libya and Algeria, Libya and Tunisia, Libya and Egypt, Iraq and Libya, Syria and Iraq and other alliances. There is no parallel to the problems in the Arab world. The wealth and resources are being used to fight each other and foreigners are the ones to benefit. The wealth and resources of the Arab world are going to those who exploit its disputes.

Question: What do you think is preventing the Palestinians from recognizing UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338?

Answer: There are many Arab countries playing with the Arab position and trying to influence the situation. All these countries have different opinions, so the PLO has to get a unified stand before it recognizes the resolutions. I have asked Yasir 'Arafat to get this unified stand.

There are many non-Palestinian Arabs trying to influence the cause, and the result will be that we will lose. If this what Arabs really want?

I told Yasir 'Arafat to make clear his position on the two resolutions, because any international conference on the Middle East will hinge on these resolutions. 'Arafat alone cannot unify the attitudes of those influencing the Palestinian cause. Egypt has done the impossible in this direction, but some Arabs countries are doing things which are not in the best interests of the Arab cause.

Question: The US Secretary of State, George Shultz, said that the recent visit to Syria by the Mideast envoy Richard Murphy achieved some progress. Do you see any evidence of this progress?

Answer: The role the US has taken is to listen to all sides. Sometimes it appears to be making progress, but is the Arab world ready to exploit this? This is a central issue. Syria says it is ready, but this seems to be just a pose. The US cannot impose on you what you do not want. We must exploit the flexibility being shown by the present Israeli Government. We should stick with it until the very end.

Question: If the current disputes in the Arab world were allowed to carry on for another five years, what would be the outcome.

Answer: There is an Arab theory that you should bide your time and build your strength. But those who expound this theory back it up with big words and some strange calculations. Personally, I do not use big words which are meaningless; in Egypt we prefer to deal with facts.

If we go on as we are now for the next five years, the Palestinian cause will die. Who can wait five years? Take King Husayn, can he wait that long when his people want a proper life? In Egypt we have been involved in difficult wars, and now we believe it is not right to impose our decisions on others.

Question: There have been hints from within Israel that the Camp David accord was not in the country's interest. Does this mean that the Israelis are interested in cancelling the accord?

Answer: We have to stick by our international commitments and treaties and Israel, too, should bear its responsibilities in the face of world opinion.

Question: Do you see the recognition by the Palestinians of Resolution 242 as marking the end of the Middle East conflict?

Answer: PLO approval of the resolution would pave the way for an international peace conference, but there would still be a long way to go on the road of negotiations. PLO approval would remove obstacles preventing a peace conference being held. But the conference would be followed by negotiations which would take time.

Question: Do you think that some Arab leadeers, such as King Husayn, are now so disappointed with the whole situation that they will be encouraged to conclude agreements similar to the Egyptian-Israeli accord?

Answer: I am not in a position to speak for King Husayn, but I think that the Palestinians should not push him too far. He is a head of state who has his people and public opinion to consider. The Jordanian people do not want this situation to go unresolved.

This does not mean I know what is going on in King Husayn's mind, but I am just imagining what I would do in his place; being unable to move because others won't move and living in limbo between war and peace.

If I put myself in King Husayn's place and did what Egypt did, I would be told I was going out on a limb and would be on the receiving end of bitter Arab criticism.

In Egypt we worked on the principle that each Arab country has to work for its best interests, and so we signed the Camp David accord and our land was restored. But we did not forget the Palestinian cause or detach ourselves from Arab causes.

Question: How were your recent meetings in Muscat with the Crown Princes of the Gulf states?

Answer: The meetings reflected the cordial and brotherly relations between us. The meetings all covered a range of subjects and were very cordial.

Question: There have been reports that your meeting with Sultan Qabus covered military issues, and cooperation in the event of the closure of the Hormuz Straits.

Answer: This is incorrect. My talks with Sultan Qabus covered many topics, but not military cooperation. Oman is capable of arranging its own affairs.

Question: The tense situation in the region, which seems to have Egypt as its target has caused speculation on three fronts: the ability of the Egyptian leadership to control security affairs; the stability of Egypt itself, and that the Egyptian Revolutionary Organisation was behind the recent events.

Answer: There are many forces which do not like Egypt and do not want it to be stable. I am a president who was elected by the people, and when I feel they no longer want me I will step down and will leave the way open for the hijackers who claim to represent Egypt's revolution. But if they were a real presence in Egypt, why are they not in the country? There is no constraints on freedom of expression in Egypt; anyone can criticise what they will. If there was a dictatorship here, as in other Arab countries, then they would have a justification for being abroad. But here we have never confiscated a single newspaper, despite what they publish, and much of it is untrue. They have full freedom to write what they want.

Question: There has been speculation about Egypt fighting with Libya when there was a build-up of forces on the border. Why did you not enter a war with Libya?

Answer: There are no problems in the relations between the Egyptian and Libyan peoples, and I must stress that Egyptian

weapons will not be used to kill Libyans.

If the Libyan man was behind the recent terrorist incidents, that is another matter. We will not punish the Libyan people for the mistakes of one man.

I have increased the state of military readiness, but we do not have a military build-up — you can go to the borders and see this for yourself. When there were claims that Ra's Banas was a U.S. base, you went there and saw for yourself that there was no U.S. Army presence there.

We ordered a state of alert as a precaution, because we cannot guarantee what this man will do. But Egypt will not start a war, because I am a military man and I know the tragedy war brings. If we had been planning a war against Libya we would have done so long ago.

Al-Qadhdhafi has sent more than 14 envoys to Egypt, including Abdul Fattah Younis, who came across the border at the head of a delegation to offer to pay $5 billion to Egypt if it abrogated its international treaties.

I told them we want to be good neighbours, and when they suggested I have a meeting with Al-Qadhdhafi I agreed to meet him on the borders, a neutral zone, or to have him come here.

Question: Are you really prepared to meet the Libyan leader after all these incidents?

Answer: We would welcome him in Cairo, and would not refuse to receive him. What we want from Al-Qadhdhafi is good relations.

Question: Are you certain you would be prepared to receive Al-Qadhdhafi if he came here?

Answer: Yes. There is an open invitation to him, and I will receive him. He is welcome. You can publish that in your newspaper.

Question: Do you think that the U.S., in its commitment to fight terrorism, would be prepared to kidnap a head of state who was said to be behind terrorist activity?

Answer: The U.S. is a superpower with wide influence, but it is not a kidnapper. This would really be playing with fire. I do not think things are that easy.

Question: There are those who have interpreted the raising of the state of alert on the Libyan border as part of a U.S.-Egyptian plan to attack Libya.

Answer: It is interesting that we have become the subject of newsmen who have nothing else to write about. Egypt does not accept interference from anyone in its internal affairs. The decision to go on alert as a precaution was taken just one hour after the hijacking of the Egyptair plane.

I realised who was behind it as soon as I was told the plane was heading for Malta.

There is always speculation in Egypt. When a plane breaks the sound barrier, they say it is an explosion.

I must stress that Egyptian decisions are in the hands of Egypt. The U.S. has never offered an opinion and we have never asked for one.

There are those who think Egypt doesn't do anything without taking permission from the U.S., but I would like to point out that when we had good relations with the Soviet Union we never asked their permission either.

We know our own minds, so let people say what they will.

Question: There has been a mixed reaction to the storming of the hijacked plane by Egyptian commandos. Do you think that such acts will help prevent hijackings in future.?

Answer: Any decision we took would have had its supporters and its detractors. Had we allowed the hijackers to kill the passengers one by one we would have lost them all. We would have been criticised and the questions would have been raised about what the commandos were there for. We would have been criticised for not taking a decision. Had the plane left, where could it have gone? Libya? It denied any relation with the hijackers, but I believe that had the Maltese authorities allowed the plane to take off, no country but Libya would have allowed it to land.

Libya would then have blown up the plane to cover up any relations it had with the hijackers and so it could claim they were Egyptian.

It has been proved that they weren't Egyptian. The one who planned the hijacking was staying in room 401 of a Tripoli hotel. Later, of course, Libya took representatives of the world media to the room to show there was no-one there.

Question: It has been said that the decision to send in the commandos was a difficult and courageous decision.

Answer: We tried the impossible. We decided to attack when we saw them killing passengers. Our forces did not use bombs, they got in through the main door which they opened. The passengers couldn't see what was going on as they had been told to keep their heads down. Because of this we were not firing at the passengers but at the hijackers. There were explosives in the main door and one of the soldiers lost both his feet as he tried to open it.

Yes, we lost 59 lives, but if it had left to the hijackers every-one would have been killed.

Question: Why wasn't the Egyptair hijacking handled in the same way as the TWA hijacking?

Answer: There were distinct differences between the two incidents. The hijackers of the TWA plane announced their demands and negotiations went on for 17 days. The negotiations resulted in the release of 1,500 prisoners from Israeli jails.

But in the case of the Egyptair hijacking the hijackers made no demands. The Maltese authorities refused to refuel the plane and the Libyan ambassador suddenly withdrew from the negotiations. The plane could not have taken off, because there were bullet holes in its side.

The hijackers started to torture the passengers; one woman was stripped and beaten. We had to take the decision to attack because it was obvious that every-one was going to die if the hijackers were left to their own devices.

Question: Do you see anything new in the Gulf war situation?

Answer: There is nothing to give cause for optimism. Iraq is ready for peace but the other side refuses. Iran has demanded the overthrow of President Saddam Husayn as a precondition for peace, but this is unacceptable to the Iraqi people who are attached to their leader.

Question: During the hijacking of the Egyptair plane, you briefed the opposition on the situation. Did they agree with your decisions?

Answer: I met the opposition and explained everything to them. I heard then later in television and radio in interviews, and it was obvious that they were seeing things from a factional point of view. They do not want to be seen agreeing with the government. I challenge that anyone would have taken a different decision regarding the commando raid on the plane had they been in my position.

Question: There has been criticism of the way the government handled the hijacking.

Answer: Everyone is free to say what they want. I talked to the opposition and explained things to them and convinced them all. But despite this, some people say things which are different to what they really believe.

No-one here is forced into silence, they have personal freedom. I am satisfied with the situation which does not conflict with the public interest.

If I was not in my present position I, too, would have the opportunity to criticise the government. Freedom of expression is protected, and it is better to allow people to say things in Egypt than let them be said elsewhere.

Question: Can we turn to the economic situation, where you have a reduction in returns from the Suez Canal and from oil as well as a cutback in the remittances of Egytpians working overseas. What has been the effect of all this on the country's economy?

Answer: When income declines, there are obviously problems for the economy. The most pressing problem centers on our loans and the interests. But I think we will get over this problem. The economic crisis is not just a problem for Egypt but for the whole world. A president of an African country once told me that 10 percent of his balance of payments was going on oil imports and when the oil prices increased this rose to 60 per cent.

Oil is not the only product which has increased in price. And we have to import many things which are increasing in price, but we will get over this problem.

Question: There are those who believe that it would be more effective to develop Egypt than concentrate on paying off your debts.

Answer: We are not ashamed to be debtors, most countries in the world owe money.

Developing Egypt and repaying its debts are the same thing. Other countries get loans to build their countries, which is natural, as loans which are taken out for productive projects will be profitable loans.

Question: It has been estimated that the value of the illegal drugs trade in Egypt is $8 billion in hard currency. How do you feel about this?

Answer: The new types of drugs we are taking about have not been a problem in Egypt for long. They were in wealthy countries before they came here. We are now taking measures against drugs being smuggled into the country.

But the value of these drugs has been over-estimated — it seems the press exaggerates when it has nothing to write about. It would not be exciting news to write that the drugs trade was valued at $100 million, so they say $8 billion.

Question: Your enemies, who cannot question your honesty, have said that there are people in your retinue who are bad. What does this mean?

Answer: I have asked about this retinue that people talk about. I have no retinue. Even my relations gain no benefit from my position as president.

Sudanese Students Stage 'Noisy Protest' in Cairo

NC171502 Paris AFP in English 1452 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, Dec 17 (AFP) — About 200 Sudanese students staged a noisy protest outside the Sudanese Embassy here today in protest against low study bursaries and poor study conditions.

The students, who were carrying placards hostile to the Sudanese military government of General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, were backed by Egyptian students belonging to the fundamentalist Islamic Brotherhood Movement.

The Sudanese Embassy refused to receive a delegation of the students. A police cordon was placed around Garden City, the diplomatic quarter in the centre of Cairo, but police did not intervene.

The students' main complaints were a new Egyptian tax of 400 pounds (280 dollars) on those repeating a course, and the bursaries paid by the Sudanese Government, which students leaders said needed to be multiplied by five.

The Sudanese ambassador in Cairo, 'Abd al-Latif al-Amin, said the students' grievances were being studied by the two countries.

He added that no Sudanese student who was liable for the new tax and had not paid it had been refused permission to write examinations.

'Abd al-Majid Meets With U.S. Ambassador

NC171619 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with the U.S. ambassador to Cairo today. During their meeting, the two men reviewed topics related to the efforts being exerted to solve the Tabah issue. Dr 'Abd al-Majid explained Egypt's position with regard to points pertaining to Tabah. The two also discussed bilateral relations.

U.S. AID Director, Planning Minister Meet

PM171008 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic 13 Dec 85 p 18

[Majid 'Atiyyah report: "Confrontation With U.S. Aid Chief"]

[Excerpt] Agreements with the U.S. Agency for International Development [AID] are usually signed in Cairo. They are signed by the U.S. ambassador on behalf of the U.S. Government together with the minister responsible for the project or by the director of the U.S. AID mission in Cairo.

This time the head of U.S. AID came personally to sign the agreement with Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Planning and International Cooperation Dr Kamal al-Janzuri. It was clear that this was an attempt on the part of the United States to smooth over the incidents that occurred recently.

In his remarks after signing the agreement, valued at $213 million for the supply of wheat and flour, Dr Kamal al-Janzuri made a point of referring to the incidents that occurred between the two countries, particularly since this was the first agreement to be signed between the countries since those incidents.

Dr al-Janzuri said: Speaking as friends, what happened was something that was not in the interest of relations between the two countries, although great Egypt, whose history is steeped in civilization, cannot forget positive stands.

Dr al-Janzuri stressed in his speech that, speaking as an Egyptian citizen, first he wished to express his pain over what happened, but this does not prevent Egypt from looking forward toward strengthening ties with the United States and cooperating for the achievement of peace and development in the area.

Replying, U.S. AID Director Peter McPherson said that he was proud to be in Egypt for cooperation in the attempt to find some kind of comprehensive peace. U.S. cooperation with Egypt is not simply for supplying wheat, but is cooperation aimed at enabling the Egyptian people to produce their own food so that later they will no longer be in need of us.

Speaking about the success achieved in the field of joint projects and in many fields of cooperation, the U.S. AID director praised the Egyptian capabilities, without which it would not be easy for any project to succeed. It is not a question of loans and grants but of joint cooperation that will eventually enable Egypt to produce all its needs and no longer be in need of anybody.

Afterwards McPherson had an appointment for a meeting with President Husni Mubarak. After the meeting McPherson said that U.S. AID this year will concentrate on developing the private sector, intensive farming, and transfer of technology to reclaimed lands. He said that the building of two wheat silos of 200,000 tons capacity in Alexandria and Shubra has been completed at a cost of $60 million paid by the United States and 34 million Egyptian pounds contributed by the Egyptian Government.

AL-MUSAWWAR interviewed Mr McPherson and asked him specific questions regarding aid, the method of aid, how much aid has been given, and future cooperation between the two countries. After reading the questions posed by *AL-MUSAWWAR*, McPherson said he would delegate Frank Campbell [head of U.S. AID agency in Cairo] to answer them.

Agricultural Protocol Signed With Ivory Coast

NC161506 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1145 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 16 Dec (MENA) -- An agricultural cooperation protocol between Egypt and the Ivory Coast was signed at the Ministry of Agriculture today. Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food security, signed for Egypt, while Denis Bra-Kanon, Ivorian minister of agriculture, water, and forests did so for his country.

The protocol provides for stronger bilateral relations, more extensive scientific and technical cooperation in agriculture, and the dispatch of a group of agricultural experts to the Ivory Coast. They are to implement projects there that will serve the agricultural development plan, particularly in the areas of farming and sugar cane and cotton production. In addition, the protocol includes an exchange of plant samples for research and experimental farming in both countries with the goal of obtaining high-yield crops. Under this provision, Egypt will supply the Ivory Coast with sugar cane stalks, while the Ivory Coast will send banana seedlings to Egypt.

According to the agreement, a number of Ivorian specialists will arrive in Egypt for training. They will receive instruction in various agricultural disciplines at classes held in the Egyptian International Agricultural Center.

The accord also calls for the formation of a joint agricultural committee, which will hold annual meetings in both countries on a rotating basis. These sessions will be used to follow up and implement the terms of the protocol.

The agreement was signed at the end of the Ivorian minister's visit to Egypt, from 10 to 16 December.

Swedish Commander in Chief Arrives on Private Visit
NC131559 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1510 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 13 Dec (MENA) — General Lennart Ljung, commander in chief of the Swedish Armed Forces, arrived in Cairo today on a private visit to Egypt which will last several days. He is scheduled to meet with Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, on Saturday. The Swedish military commander was received at the airport by Olov Arthur Ternstrom, the Swedish ambassador to Cairo.

ILO Envoy To Discuss Workers Expelled From Libya
NC162106 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1910 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 16 Dec (MENA) — Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, minister of manpower and training, will meet with Dr Samir Radwan, an expert for the ILO in Geneva, tomorrow. Dr Radwan arrived in Cairo at noon today as an envoy of the ILO director general.

'Uthman Muhammad Ahmad, director general of the ILO office in Cairo, has stated that Dr Radwan will discuss various factors pertaining to the case of the Egyptian workers who have been expelled from Libya. He will also discuss the role which the ILO can play to recover the rights of these workers.

Dr Radwan's assignment includes discussion on the best way to secure employment for these workers in Egypt.

'Uthman Muhammad Ahmad said that Dr Radwan's task also includes a meeting with the General Federation of Trade Unions to discuss this subject. He noted that the ILO envoy had visited Tunisia for the same purpose.

Papers on U.S. Objection to UN Resolution
NC140622 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, 13 Dec (MENA) — The *AL-AHRAM* and *AL-JUMHURIYAH* newspapers comment on the resolution which the UN General Assembly adopted today. The resolution calls for the convening of an international conference to resolve the Palestinian issue.

AL-AHRAM describes the resolution as a victory for Egypt's efforts and the positive role it has played with regard to this issue. The paper adds: The resolution is a condemnation of the negative attitude adopted by other Arab countries. This attitude is similar to that taken by Israel and the United States toward the concept of convening such an international conference.

AL-JUMHURIYAH criticizes the American position which objected to the UN General Assembly resolution. However, this U.S. objection is not surprising. The world has grown accustomed to the United States objecting to any resolution which calls for a solution to the Middle East crisis on the basis of just principles which would guarantee the establishment of a lasting peace in the region.

The paper notes: It is neither strange nor surprising that Washington objects to such resolutions on the pretext that they are unbalanced. This is particularly true in light of U.S. President Reagan's view that the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia was a lawful action.

AL-JUMHURIYAH also attacks Israel's obstinate stand and its rejection of the Palestinian people's rights, particularly their right to self-determination and a sovereign state.

The paper warns that unless the international community, as represented by the United Nations, actively moves to push the peace efforts in the region forward, the opportunity now available will be lost. The possibility of an imminent explosion will then arise.

Saddam Husayn Returns From Moscow Visit

JN172116 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2055 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Dec (INA) — President Saddam Husayn returned to Baghdad this evening at the end of a 2-day working and cordial visit to the USSR. He left Moscow this afternoon where he was accorded an official sendoff by Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Eduard Shevardnadze, the foreign minister; [passage indistinct].

INA Cites NOVOSTI Comment

JN181121 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0918 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Excerpt] World capitals, 18 Dec (INA) The Soviet news agency NOVOSTI said today that President Saddam Husayn's visit to the Soviet Union was conducted in an extremely business-like atmosphere, adding that this is not surprising because it is President Saddam Husayn's first visit to the Soviet Union in his capacity as president of the republic. Referring to the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, NOVOSTI said that many issues were discussed during President Saddam Husayn's talks with CPSU leader Mikhail Gorbachev, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Andrey Gromyko, and other Soviet leaders, affirming that the talks were not confined to bilateral relations despite the fact that this was the primary topic of discussion during the visit.

NOVOSTI noted that tension in the Middle East and the Arab Gulf region was the main topic of discussion during talks on international instability in general. Referring to Iraq's war with Iran, NOVOSTI said that the war prevented one of the most powerful Arab states from effective participation in the struggle against Israeli aggression and U.S.-Israeli plans in the region. The agency said: Iraq's ability in this field is common knowledge in the world. In the 1973 October war, Iraq was one of the leading countries to dispatch its forces to the front with Israel. NOVOSTI added that in 1978 Baghdad hosted an Arab summit that adopted historic resolutions to confront defeatist projects.

The paper pointed out that the Iraqi-Soviet talks during President Saddam Husayn's 2-day visit again demonstrated that the two countries are adhering to the principle that no durable peace can be realized in the Middle East region without the Israeli forces' withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights, including their right to establish their own independent state on their own soil.

Praising Iraqi-Soviet relations, the agency said that President Saddam Husayn described these relations as firm and strong. It affirmed the development of the commercial and economic relations between the two countries, pointing with satisfaction to the assertions of the Iraqi side during the talks that Iraq endeavors to promote fruitful cooperation between the two sides on the basis and principles of respect for sovereignty. NOVOSTI noted that the Soviet Union highly appreciates Iraq's anti-imperialist policy on the international level, and that Iraq appreciates Soviet solidarity with the Arab nation's just cause.

NOVOSTI pointed out that during the Iraqi-Soviet negotiations, the Soviet Union declared that those who call for continuing the Iraq-Iran war until final victory and consider it a means of settling scores with the enemy and of imposing their political will on it are violating reason and logic. It said that the Soviet Union welcomes President Saddam Husayn's assertion that Iraq endeavors to settle the dispute by peaceful means on the bases of respecting sovereignty, honor, and the two sides' legitimate interests.

Concluding, NOVOSTI said that the results of the Soviet-Iraqi talks and President Saddam Husayn's visit to the Soviet Union are new proof of the friendship that binds the two countries and peoples and an important step on the road to bolstering the firm, strong Soviet-Iraqi cooperation.

Press Views Visit

JN180911 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0715 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Dec (INA) — Today's Iraqi press affirmed that President Saddam Husayn's visit to the Soviet Union will promote the relations between the two countries in accordance with their joint principles of working for the sake of international peace and cooperation. *AL-THAWRAH* said that this visit is significant at this juncture and will have important results not only for Iraqi-Soviet relations but for Arab- Soviet relations as a whole.

AL-THAWRAH noted that the visit is an important page in the history of the advanced relations between these two countries and will certainly make serious, noticeable contributions to bolstering the bonds of joint cooperation and understanding, making Iraqi-Soviet relations a paragon to be emulated in international relations based on honost, fruitful cooperation. *AL-THAWRAH* added that the visit's results will affect the course of events and future developments in the region, serving the interests of its peoples and the cause of security and stability. The paper referred to the stands of friendship and cooperation the Soviet Union adopts toward the Arab nation's just causes and noted Iraq's pride in and high appreciation for these stands. It said: President Saddam Husayn has again expressed Iraq's pride in these stands. This is not a new evaluation of the Soviet stand vis-a-vis the Arab causes. It is not a sort of compliment but a principled, long-standing Iraqi evaluation.

AL-JUMHURIYAH said that President Saddam Husayn's visit was the subject of large-scale Soviet, Arab, and international interest. This is not surprising in view of the visit's special importance in the current regional and international circumstances and its significance for Iraqi-Soviet relations.

AL-JUMHURIYAH noted that the war issue took a large part of the Iraqi-Soviet discussion and that Moscow expressed a desire to promote friendship and cooperation with Iraq. It said that the Soviet side considered the visit a new development in the friendship between the two countries and peoples and an important step on the road of the growing development of the two countries' cooperation in various fields. The paper pointed out that relations that are based on mutual respect, frankness, equality, and noninterference in internal affairs are built on a sound

basis. They are always lasting and will always find new vistas for development.

The paper said: Such are our relations with the Soviet Union. We are certain that President Saddam Husayn's visit will contribute to raising the structure of these relations in response to the interests of both sides and in bolstering their joint struggle for the benefit of humanity and for the progress, security, and peace of mankind.

PRC Communications Minister Arrives in Baghdad

JN180815 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Dec (INA) — Qian Yongchang, PRC minister of communications and head of the Chinese side on the Iraqi-PRC joint committee for economic and technical cooperation, arrived in Baghdad last night. He will lead the PRC side in the 4-day joint committee meetings beginning Saturday. He was met at the airport by Housing and Construction Minister Muhammad Fadl Husayn and a number of ministry officials.

Communique on Air Raids, Other Actions 16-17 Dec

JN171729 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Communique No 2,055 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 17 December 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces are doing their best to safeguard every inch of Iraqi territory so that Iraq may remain lofty and proud.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. In continuation of the destruction of the frustrated enemy troop concentrations and any resources the despotic Iranian rulers may use for prolonging the war, our giant Air Force carried out the following missions:

a. At 1200 today, the true Iraqi eagles of the air carried out a successful raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

b. Our Air Force squadrons continued to dismember enemy remnants and enemy weapons and military hardware in 99 combat missions carried out opposite our formation's positions in the III and VI Army Corps sectors. Having courageously and accurately carried out their missions, they returned with their planes to the homeland safe and triumphant. We thank God who is the best supporter.

2. A brave force of our heroic formations in the II Army Corps central sector raided enemy positions opposite its positions. Backed by artillery fire, our force occupied the enemy positions, killing three soldiers and destroying one medium-caliber machinegun whose crew was killed. The force then safely returned to its positions. An enemy group tried to approach our positions in another area in the same sector. Our brave fighters confronted it with all types of weapons and forced it to flee. Five enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded. One observation post was also destroyed elsewhere in the same sector. May God bless the II Army Corps men.

3. Our units dealt fierce artillery blows to enemy remnants, weapons emplacements, and ammunition dumps opposite their positions. Our units inflicted the following losses:

a. Large fires broke out among hit enemy targets opposite the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

b. One machinegun position was destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

4. Two enemy planes tried to violate our international borders over the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan this morning. Our ground defenses confronted them and forced them to flee without achieving their aims.

5. The despotic and charlatan clique's forces shelled the Mandali environs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 17 December 1985

FRG Minister of State Arrives in Amman

JN171344 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Amman — Juergen Moellemann, FRG minister of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and member of the FRG Parliament, arrived in Amman today on a brief visit to Jordan during which he will meet with a number of senior officials. He will hold talks on bilateral cooperation and international issues of mutual interest, foremost being the situation in the Middle East.

He was received at the airport by the Foreign Ministry secretary general, a number of the Ministry officials, the FRG ambassador in Amman, and the embassy staff.

Meets With King Husayn

JN171615 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Amman —His Majesty King Husayn received Juergen Moellemann, minister of state in the FRG Foreign Affairs Ministry and member of the FRG parliament, at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon. The meeting was attended by the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Court, and the FRG ambassador in Amman.

Meets With Prince Hasan

JN171839 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan received FRG Minister of State Juergen Moellemann, who arrived in Amman this morning, at his office this afternoon. His highness explained the situation in the occupied Arab territory, the Israeli occupation measures against Arab citizens, and Israeli settlement activities in the occupied territory during the meeting, which was attended by the FRG ambassador in Amman.

Holds News Conference

JN180703 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Juergen Moellemann, minister of state in the FRG Foreign Affairs Ministry and member of the FRG parliament, has praised His Majesty King Husayn's policy on achieving a just and comprehensive peace for the Middle East crisis.

At a news conference in Amman last night, the FRG minister of state described the Jordanian political action concerning the Middle East crisis as positive and rational and expressed his government's appreciation for it. Moellemann stressed his government's support for an international conference to settle the Middle East crisis, to be attended by all the parties concerned and the UN Security Council permanent member-states in order to guarantee the agreements reached at this conference between the parties concerned.

Moellemann described the results of his talks in Jordan as positive. He said: I met with His Majesty King Husayn, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, and senior Jordanian officials, and we discussed the developing FRG-Jordanian relations, the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Iraq-Iran war, and other issues of mutual concern.

Prince Hasan Returns to Amman From Austria

JN171524 Amman PETRA-JNA Arabic
1456 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Amman, 17 Dec (PETRA) — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan returned to Aman from Austria this afternoon following a 3-day visit during which he met with Austrian president and senior officials. He also held talks on relations between the two friendly countries.

Al-Rifa'i's Remarks on Budget to House 16 Dec

JN171318 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
17 Dec 85 p 14

["Text" of speech by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i in the House of Representatives on 16 December 1985 in reply to representatives' observations and proposals on 1986 state budget]

[Excerpts] Mr Speaker, honorable representatives: I would like at the beginning of my reply to warmly thank the brother members of the financial committee in my name and on behalf of my fellow ministers for the great efforts they have exerted in studying the 1986 state general budget bill and the good spirit that has permeated the committee's discussions with the finance minister and the members of his staff. I would also like to thank the brother representatives who have made the various observations and recommendations on the budget bill. I will now attempt to reply to them.

Mr Speaker, honorable representatives, what we heard today, whether in the financial committee's report or the speeches of the brother representatives, confirms the consensus on the basic pillars and principles from which we are proceeding that have been formulated and defined by His Majesty King Husayn for this dear country.

Our continuous dialogue essentially aims at strengthening the democratic course of our one family to find the best ways and means to enable us to preserve the enormous gains and accomplishments that would lead us to our future objectives and aspirations, God willing.

Mr Speaker, honorable representatives, before reviewing the financial committee's recommendations and the purport of the speeches by the brother representatives, I would like once again to refer with praise, pride, and appreciation to the high level of progress attained by our military establishments to which His Majesty King Husayn, the pioneering commander, has given all his care and attention so they will remain the strong protective shield of the homeland and the citizen will continue to enjoy security and stability wherever he may be. We in Jordan are devoting all our available material and manpower resources to

strengthen our Armed Forces, public security, and civil defense organs and to apply the popular army programs to all areas to affirm that the strengthening of the Jordanian defense force means the strengthening of the entire Arab front.

The Jordanian Government is daily experiencing the suffering of our people in the occupied territory and is doing all it can to reduce this suffering through financial support and various government measures so they will remain firm and steadfast. The government continues to bear the costs of the government organs in the West Bank, subsidize local, productive corporations, examine the affairs of the employees, and remove obstacles facing citizens and productive sectors. The government is also keeping the bridges open to facilitate free contact, movement, and marketing. Preparations are underway to draw up social and economic development projects for the West Bank in addition to backing economic and social activities through the joint Jordanian- Palestinian committee.

In view of the increasing demands for continuous emergency aid from the aid fund and the failure of certain Arab states to fulfill their pledges, a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation has begun to visit the Arab states to urge them to contribute to the fund.

Mr Speaker, honorable representatives, while appreciative of the objective line pursued by your esteemed chamber's financial committee in studying the state general budget bill, the government greatly regrets the words and methods used by the honorable Representative Layth Shubaylat, member of the financial committee, in stating his objection to the committee's decision. His reservations are a violation of the truth and reality, and his indiscriminate accusations against the government not only prejudice the government but also your noble chamber as a whole.

The first of these indiscriminate accusations was the honorable representative's statement that the government does not respect or abide by the noble chamber's decisions. Yet, the chamber knows very well that the government is fully committed to deal with your noble chamber on the basis of constructive dialogue, credibility, mutual confidence, and partnership in responsibility. Since the honorable representative has taken the liberty to make such false allegations, I feel that it is my duty to respond to them.

Regarding transportation fares and travel allowances, the budget bill has allocated these expenditures for the three constitutional authorities in the Ministry of Finance to ensure the required flexibility and enable these authorities to carry out their duties and obligations and conduct their international relations without hampering their freedom of action. Regarding the parliament, it has the right to decide the delegations to be dispatched, their numbers, and the duration of their stay. The government has no role in these decisions. The government always pays the expenses without delay. As to what the honorable representative termed travel allowance for the honorable West Bank representatives, there is not a special clause in the budget bill covering these expenses. Therefore, there are no grounds for the demand to transfer a nonexistent clause from the budget bill to the parliament's budget.

The general budget bill states that the Arab financial assistance earmarked for the Armed Forces should be placed as a special fund in the Central Bank. Money can be taken from this fund to cover armament programs by a decision from the Council of Ministers. This is also repeated in the general budget laws. However, the special nature of expenditure from this fund does not allow detailed discussion of its provisions out of concern for the national and pan-Arab security. This practice is followed by all countries. Since this fund is part of the budget bill, it is in agreement with the provisions of the constitution. Expenditure from this fund is made according to law. Therefore, the government categorically rejects the allegations brought about in the respected representative's objection.

I would like to express my extreme regret for the harsh remarks which the respected representative indiscriminately and haphazardly leveled against those responsible for the vital institutions and the economic establishments in our dear country. I also reject the allegation that the government is lenient with those who tamper with public or private property. The protection of public or private property is one of the government's policies and it does not need any advice in this regard. As for the so-called gangs, they do not exist except in the mind of the respected representative.

The respected representative says that during the discussion of the vote of confidence speech, the government promised to establish a constitutional court and that it has gone back on its promise. In order to make things clear, I would like to remind the respected representative that the government promised to establish a supreme court of justice apart from the court of appeal and not a constitutional court. The government has gone a long way in this project. It has laid down a draft law in this regard to which senior judges, jurists, and lawyers from the University of Jordan contributed. It will be submitted to your esteemed house as soon as the legislation office drafts it in a final form. As for the protection of the administrative decision, the government has never resorted to protecting any administrative decision since it took office. Protecting the administrative decisions can only be effected by laws that are presented to your esteemed house. You are the only body to decide on such issues.

I would have wished that the respected representative ascertained facts before leveling accusations and adopting positions that seem to be an act of one-upmanship. As for the other respected representatives who spoke in this session, I would like to thank them for their constructive remarks and apologize for not being able to reply to their speeches. I will confine my replies to points that I did not discuss in my reply to the financial committee report.

Some brother representatives raised a number of issues such as the issue of supporting the West Bank. I would like to affirm to them and to the esteemed house that the government is about to complete a comprehensive, integrated economic and social development plan for the West Bank. We hope to inform you about the plan soon in order to begin implementing it, God willing, in accordance with our resources and in light of the priorities that will be defined.

As for our sons from the West Bank, if we allow them to reside here, work, and move about without any restrictions, the occupation authorities might exploit such facilities in their attempts to

Judaize the land and force its inhabitants to emigrate. Therefore, the government has offered and is continuing to offer all possible facilities within this framework.

Last but not least, the sublime aim of Jordan's policy is liberating the land. Strengthening our Armed Forces' defense capabilities and the diversification of the sources of their arms are within this aim. Just and honorable peace comes from a position of strength. I would like to assert to the esteemed house that there are no restrictions or conditions on our arms purchases in any form and regardless of the source.

Mr Speaker, brothers, please accept my gratitude to all of you for your zeal and effective participation in the committee and in this session. I pray God grants us success and maintains Jordan's prosperity and growth under the leadership of our king and leader His Majesty King Husayn. Peace be upon you.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Notes 'Extremist' U.S. Attitude

JN180902 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
18 Dec 85 p 1

[Editorial: "They Are More Extremist"]

[Text] Nobody can understand the motivations behind the U.S. attitude toward Middle East issues and the unjustifiable extremism of this attitude as shown by the rigid stands on the cause of peace, the attempt to create situations and reactions to them, or the retreat from stands and commitments concerning the cause of peace in the region.

U.S. retreat from the idea of the international conference and the international umbrella for the peace negotiations is not a new stand. Still, it is a strange one, especially when the Israeli enemy has already begun to accept the idea in one form or another or to at least talk about it.

When the Zionist enemy makes an issue of the Syrian antiaircraft SAM missiles and fabricates a new crisis in the region on the pretext that it is a security threat to Israel but then gradually retreats from it, Washington tries to increase tension, talks about the possibility of a Syrian-Zionist confrontation, and issues appeals for self-restraint and calm.

The third strange issue is that while enemy papers confirm that the Zionist authorities are not cooperating with the U.S. investigation into the case of the spy Jonathan Pollard, who sold U.S. military secrets to the Israeli ally behind Washington's back and outside the channels of strategic cooperation, U.S. sources have come out in defense of the Zionist authorities and lied to the press by saying that the Tel Aviv authorities are in fact cooperating in the Pollard case and that the crisis created by this is a temporary one that will not have any effect on relations.

These are some of the many issues on which the United States is not only defending the Zionist enemy and its intransigence and extremism, but also adopting more extremist stands that greatly hamper peace efforts and stability in the Middle East. The Arabs have counted a great deal on the U.S. role in the peace process and also on the principles represented by the United States as a superpower that assumes special responsibility for world security. But it seems that the United States of today is different from the United States of yesterday, and the wager on Washington's policy is subject to more than one consideration, stand, and quarter.

AL-RA'Y on Israeli, U.S. Stands on Syrian Missiles

JN180914 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
18 Dec 85 pp 1, 23

[Editorial: "The Twisted U.S. Logic"]

[Text] The clamor created by the Zionist enemy over the deployment of Syrian missiles and the U.S. participation in this clamor reflect the extent of the Zionist arrogance and the direct and serious U.S. bias toward the enemy. This U.S.-Zionist clamor also reflects these two sides' joint desire to impose hegemony over the region, to interfere in the region's affairs, and to encroach on the sovereignty of our Arab peoples and regimes.

By moving some of their missiles, the Syrian Armed Forces have exercised one of their rights as a part of their duty, and no one has the right to object to what a country does inside its own borders. We can understand the reasons behind the Zionist clamor, and we can also clearly understand U.S. support for this clamor. This clamor means that the enemy seeks to create justifications, which no one can accept and which can deceive no one, to carry out new yet old aggressive acts or to carry out another act of invasion and arrogance. The U.S. stand also constitutes an immoral and irresponsible blessing by a superpower to the enemy to invade others' territory, to shell their cities and positions, and to carry out another act of terrorism to be added to its Zionist history, which is full of acts of destruction and terrorism.

We ask without looking for an answer: Where was Washington when the enemy invaded Lebanon, bombed the Iraqi nuclear plant, and before this when it invaded the West Bank, Sinai, and the Gaza Strip? Where was Washington when the enemy planes took off to bomb the PLO headquarters in Tunis? Are the Syrian missiles that are deployed inside Syrian territory and under Syrian sovereignty a source of more concern to the United States than these acts? Are all the enemy's acts of terrorism, invasion, destruction, occupation, and its insistence on continuing with its settlement policy not worth the same U.S. concern as was reflected by Shultz' statement on Syria's movement of some of its missiles on its own territory, and which were deployed in order to protect its people, land, and air space from a fascist enemy?

Although we are fully aware of the enemy's plans and intentions, the question which still needs an answer is: Why does the United States insist on treating us with indifference and arrogance? Moreover, why does the United States insist on retreating from its international responsibilities at the expense of all values and principles? Does the United States not think that this nation will one day rise to settle accounts not only with its enemies, but also with those who harm themselves by supporting injustice against justice, evil against goodness, and killing and destruction against life and ethics?

Birri, Junblatt Discuss Agreement Amendments

NC171951 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt held a meeting today in the latter's home from 1900 to 2040. The session was also attended by former Minister Marwan Hamadah, Dr Muhammad Baydun, Akram Shuhayyib, Muhsin Dallul, and Dawud Hamid. The participants at the meeting discussed the Lebanese Forces' proposed amendments to the tripartite agreement.

After the meeting, none of the participants made a statement. However, it has been learned that Hamadah and Baydun will leave for Damascus tomorrow to meet with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. They will convey to him the views of the Progressive Socialist Party and the Amal Movement. They will also hold a meeting with the Lebanese Forces delegation in Damascus tomorrow to discuss the proposed amendments to the tripartite agreement.

Amal, PSP Representatives Leave for Damascus

NC160638 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Muhammad Baydun and Marwan Hamadah, the Amal and Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] representatives on the Tripartite Committee, left for Damascus last night. They will hold talks on the tripartite agreement with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Michel Samahah is scheduled to leave this afternoon for Damascus, where he will be briefed by Khaddam on the outcome of his talks with Hamadah and Baydoun.

Lebanese Forces Delegation Leaves for Damascus

NC141718 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] The Lebanese Forces delegation made up of Michel al-Murr, Michel Samahah, and As'ad Shaftari left for Damascus this afternoon for talks with Syrian Vice Presid[illegible] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam on the tripartite agreement.

'Sources' on Plans to Shell East Beirut

NC141613 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Informed sources in West Beirut have told the Voice of Lebanon that the gunmen of the Amal Movement, Junblatt forces, and Hizballah plan to shell more of the peaceful eastern areas so as to distract attention from the violations of the security plan in West Beirut.

The sources noted that gunmen of the various organizations have recently moved to the contact lines, that armed positions have been fortified, and that sniper fire has been directed at army positions and residential areas adjacent to the contact lines.

Lahd on Tripartite Accord, Relations With Syria

JN160842 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] During a meeting with citizens from the village of 'Alma al-Sha'b yesterday, Major General Antoine Lahd, commander of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], said he opposes war among the Lebanese. He pointed out that it is a shame to talk about differences among factions. He stressed that the war should be between the Lebanese people regardless of their doctrines — people who want to see Lebanon a free, sovereign, and independent state — on the one hand and enemies who have ambitions in Lebanon and who want to see Lebanon subservient to others on the other.

Maj Gen Lahd continued: If Lebanese citizens are aware of the game concocted against them, Lebanon will be safe. He appealed to the Lebanese to prove by their behavior that they are a united people and thus confront this game.

Regarding the tripartite agreement now being revived in the political arena, the ASL commander asserted that this agreement aims only at entrenching and legitimizing Syrian hegemony over Lebanese resources and at giving it an official cover for what it has failed to achieve so far.

Maj Gen Lahd pointed out that the agreement on relations among the Lebanese has been presented to preoccupy the Lebanese. He added that this matter does not in fact concern Syria, which does not care about the faction or doctrine of those who signed the bilateral agreements which entrench its sovereignty in Lebanon.

The ASL commander explained that the so-called distinguished relations are merely linguistic heresy to show that Lebanon is dependent on Syria. Maj Gen Lahd added: We are not against Syria provided that our relations with it are between equals and are based on mutual respect and the independence and sovereignty of each party.

French Emissary Arrives To Check on Hostages

Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Dr Razah Ra'ad, emissary of the French Government, arrived in Beirut this afternoon accompanied by a diplomat from the Quai d'Orsay, Pierre Blouin. Dr Ra'ad expressed the hope that the four French people kidnapped in Lebanon would spend Christmas with their families. Dr Ra'ad, a Frenchman of Lebanese origin, had previously visited Lebanon with Mr Blouin on a humanitarian mission 19-29 November to check on the state of health of the hostages. He indicated that this time he was bringing letters from the families of Marcel Carton, Marcel Fontaine, Michel Seurat, and Jean-Paul Kauffmann. However, he added at the same time that he is not bringing proposals from the French Government. On the other hand, he did point out that he had also brought with him several metric tons of medicine and medical equipment which he is planning to give to the Lebanese Muslims and Christians.

AL-NAHAR Reports Demands by Kidnappers of Jews

NC181031 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 17 Dec 85 p 1

[Excerpt] "The Organization of the Oppressed of the Earth" threatened yesterday to execute four Lebanese Jews, whom it claimed responsibility for kidnapping, if the detainees held in the Al-Khiyam camp are not released "promptly."

In a statement received by *AL-NAHAR* yesterday evening, the organization said: "In a previous statement, we declared that we had arrested a group of spies who work for the Lebanese branch of Israeli intelligence. They were engaged in intelligence activities in Lebanon, and were trying to establish an association under the name "The Committee To Support the Establishment of Israel in Lebanon." We said we would release them in exchange for the release and protection of the mujahidin detained in the Al-Khiyam camp. The Red Cross delegation was prevented from meeting with the mujahidin who are being subjected to the most atrocious torture and criminal acts.

"We now declare:

"First, we call on the Jewish Higher Council not to act as a cover for spies. We did not take these people because they were Jewish.

"Second, we will execute them if the mujahidin detained in the Al-Khiyam camp are not released promptly.

"Third, we again call on the Red Cross to fulfill its mission and ensure the safety of the mujahidin, and to raise their case before international forums."

Two Lebanese NBC Employees Feared Kidnapped

NC171545 Paris AFP in English 1537 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Beirut, Dec 17 (AFP) — Two Lebanese staffers of the U.S. NBC television network have disappeared since yesterday and are feared to have been kidnapped, their colleagues here said today.

They said driver Yusuf 'Awad, 62, and cameraman Milhim Humayn, 35, went missing yesterday after leaving the Christian sector for the NBC News Bureau in West Beirut.

Lebanese Forces Release Detained Syrians

NC171210 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] The Lebanese Forces released the Syrians in its custody today. Dr Jean Ghanim, the Lebanese Forces representative on the Security Committee, accompanied the Syrian detainees to the 'Aun al-Tuffahah area, where they were turned over to one of Syria's intelligence officers in Lebanon.

Birri on Israeli 'Schemes,' UNIFIL Cutback

NC141957 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for southern Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, made a statement today in which he dealt with security and political developments.

He said: There is a real competition between those who advocate a solution and unity and those who advocate division and sedition. It is known that Israel will not abandon its divisive schemes in Lebanon. The attempts to undermine the tripartite agreement as a formula to reunite Lebanon and restore its cohesion through the reformation of its system have not ended. Now that the Lebanese Forces has been pressured not to sign the tripartite agreement and now that the first attempt to impede the agreement has succeeded, we see a new attempt no less serious than the first. By this I mean the flareups not only on the contact lines but also in the border strip. We cannot just gloss over Rabin's threat against UNIFIL and the Amal Movement or his request for UNIFIL to leave at a time when the Zionist lobby in the American Congress has been active and has managed to reduce the U.S. contribution to the UNIFIL budget by half. This U.S.-Israeli coordination comes at a time when we, and the entire world, had been hoping that UNIFIL personnel and allocations would be increased rather than having them forced to leave as a prelude to the eviction of the southerners and the fomenting of internal strife in order to reshuffle the cards, separate the communists, and complete the division.

Minister Birri added: It is obvious that Israel will again attempt to block the tripartite agreement. With this attempt, Israel will be blackmailing Lebanon and Syria alike so as to take revenge not only for the abrogation of the 17 May agreement but also the 11 February Amman agreement. Its air sorties, yesterday's flareup on the contact lines, its warnings to UNIFIL, and its practices against UNIFIL are all messages that Israel is sending to the Syrians and Lebanese nationalists.

Minister Birri asked: Why the persistent work to build and expand the Halat airport before opening a civilian airport there next month? What is the meaning of purchasing equipment to open a new television transmitting station at Bayt al-Mustaqbal? What is the meaning of sending an army officer to Great Britain to purchase military equipment? Why does the army in Juniyah and Kasrawan continue to recruit, whereas this is forbidden to the rest of the army in the Al-Biqa' Valley, Beirut, and the south? What is the meaning of sending 200 military personnel to join Lahd's group when they should have joined the 12th Brigade in accordance with Service Memorandum No 127? Why are the Lebanese Army's 6th, 11th, 1st, and other nationalist brigades deprived of even a radio battery? If one of the soldiers attached to Lahd dies, he is considered a martyr, but if one soldier in these brigades or in the south dies, he is considered a deserter and given no recognition.

Minister Birri said that a really serious stand must be taken against this plot which is again sparked by events in the south and the border strip. He remarked: Naturally, this plot will not stop there. We must be truthful with ourselves at least once.

Junblatt Reportedly To Receive 'Fighting Ships
NC141249 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Diplomatic sources in Beirut Have told the Voice of Lebanon that an East European member of the Warsaw Pact will provide [Druze leader] Walid Junblatt with 18 naval units [qit'ah bahriyah]. These will include eight fighting ships [sufun muqatilah] equipped with flat trajectory, trajectory, and semi-trajectory weapons. All the vessels are due to be delivered by the end of the year.

The diplomatic sources add that these ships will operate along the coast between Al-Rawshah [in Beirut] and the Israeli border.

Canadian Ambassador Announces Transfer of Embassy
NC171736 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 1645 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Following his meeting with Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, the Canadian Ambassador said that the closure of the Canadian Embassy and its transfer from Beirut to Damascus is a temporary measure which was taken for security reasons. He added that it is premature to set a date for the reopening of the embassy in Beirut.

The Canadian Ambassador stressed his country's determination to bolster political and cultural relations with Lebanon, pointing out that the Lebanese in Canada are highly regarded, particularly in view of the difficult circumstances prevailing in Lebanon.

Phalangist Party, Lebanese Forces Form Committee
NC171814 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] The Phalangist Party and the Lebanese Forces have formed a committee that will draw up a plan to modify the party's bylaws within a specific period. The Phalangist Party appointed Antoine Jazzar and Antoine Mu'arkiz to serve on this committee, while the Lebanese Forces' representatives will be George Kassab and Sij'an Qazzi. The committee will begin its meetings tomorrow.

'Defunct' Sunni Party Reorganizing in Beirut
NC150742 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0545 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] West Beirut's competing parties are likely to grow in number, as the defunct [Sunni] Al-Najjadah Party is working to revive itself. According to today's issue of *AL-JUMHURIYAH*, this group is planning to resume broadcasting from a radio station known as the Voice of Arabism [Sawt al-'Urubah]. In addition, the party recently distributed a large number of copies of its similarly named *VOICE OF ARABISM* newspaper in West Beirut.

Lebanese Tripartite Talks Resume 18 Dec

NC181112 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0100 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The meeting in Damascus among Marwan Hamadah, Muhammad Baydun, Michel Samahah, and As'ad Shaftari that was announced yesterday began in 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office this morning. Various conditions and modifications related to the tripartite agreement will be discussed.

It should be recalled that Marwan Hamadah and Muhammad Baydun left for Damascus this morning. They briefed Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri yesterday on the text of the modifications proposed by the Lebanese Forces. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam conveyed these modifications to Baydun and Hamadah during his meeting with them on Monday.

Rashid Karami and Amin al-Jumayyil met in B'abda this morning. Following the meeting Rashid Karami said they had discussed current developments; he expressed the hope that the cabinet meeting would be held since the obstacles standing in the way of the meeting had begun to disappear.

Al-Ahmar Confers With PFLP's George Habash 17 Dec

JN171455 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1342 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Damascus, 17 Dec (SANA) — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, met with PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash here today. They discussed developments in the Arab region in general and in the Palestinian and Lebanese regions in particular.

During the meeting, which was attended by Abu Mahir al-Yamani [Ahmad al-Yamani], member of the PFLP Political Bureau, and Abu Khalil, member of the PFLP Political Department, the two sides discussed the various activities in the Arab arena aimed at strengthening Arab steadfastness, whose main force is Syria, and at confronting imperialist and Zionist schemes, as well as the Camp David accords and their outcome represented by the course of capitulation, their symbols in the Palestinian arena, and the Camp David regimes. The two sides stressed the need to continue efforts and struggle in order to achieve the Arab nation's pan-Arab objectives.

PRC Foreign Minister Meets Al-Asad 18 Dec

JN181253 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian at 1000 today. Attending the meeting were Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and the PRC ambassador in Damascus. Wu conveyed to the president a verbal message from the PRC leadership. President Al-Asad asked him to convey his wishes and greetings to the PRC leadership and the friendly PRC people. The talks dealt with the situation in the region, Israel's expansionist and hostile plans, and bilateral relations.

Meets Al-Kasm 17 Dec

JN171645 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Damascus — Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian at 1330 today. The meeting was attended by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib and the PRC ambassador in Damascus.

The guest minister conveyed to Dr al-Kasm the greetings of the premier of the PRC State Council. Talks revolved around the current situation in the region and international issues. They stressed the need to promote relations between the two fraternal countries in all fields. At the end of this meeting, Dr al-Kasm asked Wu Xueqian to convey his greetings to the premier of the PRC State Council.

With Khaddam 17 Dec

JN171307 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and the delegation accompanying him at 1230 today. The PRC ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting. The talks dealt with the current international situation, particularly the Middle East situation.

Al-Shar', Wu Final Session

JN171720 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] The final round of talks between Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian was held at the Foreign Ministry this morning in the presence of the Syrian and PRC delegations. During this session the two sides continued discussion of the situation in the Middle East, as well as bilateral relations and ways to promote them in various fields.

Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' affirmed the importance of achieving effective Arab solidarity in order to confront the Israeli aggression supported by U.S. imperialism, to adhere to previous Arab summit resolutions, particularly the Fes summit, and to reject all separate and partial solutions in the region. He affirmed that just and comprehenisve peace in the region can be achieved only through complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and by regaining of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights, including their right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of their independent state on their national soil.

Al-Shar' reviewed the situation in the Lebanese arena, affirming that Syria, under President Hafiz al-Asad, will continue to stand alongside our brothers in Lebanon to achieve Lebanese national accord and safeguard Lebanon's unity — land and people. He also affirmed Syria's support for the Lebanese national resistance to liberate all of Lebanon from the Israeli invaders and their agents.

For his part, Wu Xueqian stressed his country's support for the Arab people's legitimate struggle against Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy, which is supported and encouraged by the United States. He also expressed the PRC's support for Arab solidarity in confronting the joint enemy, as well as for an international conference under UN aegis as a framework for achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the region. Wu expressed his appreciation for the Syrian role in Lebanon, which led to the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from most Lebanese territory, affirming the importance of continuing this role in order to achieve national accord and restore security and stability to Lebanon.

Further Coverage of Iran's Khatami Visit

Iranian Cultural Center Opened

JN171342 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Syrian Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh and Iranian Guidance Minister Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Khatami attended the inauguration of the Iranian cultural center in Damascus today. Also attending were the assistants to the ministers of education and information, the directors of the information institutions, the Iranian charge d'affaires in Damascus, the delegation accompanying Khatami, and a number of guests.

Speaking at the inauguration ceremony, Khatami praised the good relations between Iran and Syria in all fields. He said: Our cultural relations have been good since the birth of the Islamic revolution. I am confident that we will achieve progress thanks to the Syrian friends' good intentions. We will achieve victory over our enemies, foremost being Zionism and U.S. imperialism.

Rajjuh and Khatami then toured the various sections of the center.

Media Cooperation Agreement Signed

JN171923 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] The implementing program of the media cooperation agreement between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Islamic Republic of Iran was signed at 1800 today. The agreement was signed on the Syrian Arab side by Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh and on the Iranian side by Islamic Guidance Minister Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Khatami.

The program stipulates cooperation and exchange of expertise in the area of radio, television, news agencies, and press to promote friendship and mutual cooperation between the two friendly countries.

During Khatami's visit to Syria, competent committees studied a number of bilateral cooperation issues in education, culture, arts, and other areas within the framework of the cultural agreement signed in 1984. They prepared implementing programs which will be signed by the authoritative sides after completion of the required procedures. This is aimed at promoting ties of cultural cooperation between the two friendly countries and at reinforcing the front of comprehensive confrontation against imperialism, Zionism, and all peoples' enemies.

AL-BA'TH on 'Twisted Logic' of Mubarak's Remarks

JN170928 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0445 GMT 17 Dec 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Twisted Logic of Mubarak's Policy," *AL-BA'TH* says: Occasionally, the Egyptian ruler makes statements to justify his line, giving the impression that he is following a realistic, balanced policy, thereby thinking that further deception creates convictions that may hide his persevering efforts to drive Egypt away from the Arabs and toward the Zionist enemy trench, and claiming a desire for peace and an adherence to Al-Sadat's agreement with the enemies of Egypt and the Arabs at Camp David.

In his latest statement to an Arab newspaper, Mubarak considers that canceling the Camp David agreements means a declaration of war against Israel, something which he rejects and does not consider at all. In his statement, he says that the cancellation will weaken Egypt's credibility in the eyes of the world because it would mean withdrawing its signature from an agreement to which it had been committed.

Viewing the Camp David agreements through Mubarak's eyes is distorting and forging facts. The agreements signed at Camp David were of Al-Sadat's making and not of Egypt's. The Egyptian people carried out the death sentence on the one who signed the Camp David agreements, and they are continuing to express their opinion concerning the seriousness of following in Al-Sadat's footsteps and the tortuous path of the new regime. Furthermore, the cancellation of the Camp David agreements cannot be viewed as a declaration of war, but should be viewed as a means to restore the dignity of the Egyptian people, preserve the national dignity, restore Egypt to the body of its Arab nation, and express adherence to the pan-Arab position and Egypt's historical role in leading the Arab struggle. Thus, issues become clear and Egypt will be true to its people and genuine character. In this way Egypt will not hesitate to perform its inevitable duty, be it a war to restore its rights and those of the Arabs, or a just, comprehensive peace that ensures Arab rights and restores every inch of the usurped territories.

AL-QUDS: 'Arafat To Recognize UN Resolutions

TA181125 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] The East Jerusalem newspaper AL-QUDS reports that in a few days Yasir 'Arafat will announce his agreement to recognize UN Resolutions 242 and 338 in exchange for the PLO's invitation to an international conference. According to the report, 'Arafat is to arrive in Amman within 2 days and inform King Husayn of his decision. The Jordanian monarch will then convey the message to the United States, on condition that the message is not made public officially until preparations for an international conference begin.

Reconnaissance Flights Over Lebanon To Continue

TA171848 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Report by Tony Gadot]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Peres said that Israel will continue its aerial intelligence-gathering missions over Lebanon, taking care not to provoke a direct confrontation with Syria. He does not foresee any possibility of peace with Syria in the near future, despite Israel's willingness for direct negotiations. However, he said that Syria is keeping to both written and unwritten agreements with Israel.

Katyushas Fall in Security Zone; No Casualties

TA180732 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0723 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] During the night several katyusha rockets fell on the security zone in Lebanon several km north of the border, but there were no casualties. The army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] is now combing the area. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that people in Metulla heard the reverberations of the explosions very clearly.

Shomron: SAM's 'Eventually Will Be Destroyed'

TA180719 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Interview with Deputy Chief of Staff Major General Dan Shomron by military correspondent Roni Daniyel; time and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Daniyel] Dan Shomron, since the Syrians moved their missiles, is there a new situation in Lebanon, one Israel cannot live with?

[Shomron] First of all, there certainly is a new situation. Lebanon, as we see it, is a security zone with regard to Syria. It is also an area in which terrorist organizations are developing or in existence, and they ultimately reach us from Lebanon. Therefore, the Lebanese zone, including its airspace, is the State of Israel's security zone regarding Syria. Until the present situation this zone was ours. We even flew over Syrian forces in Lebanon. Now there is a change. The SAM-2 missiles actually cover the entire Lebanese territory, although they are positioned in Syria.

Syria will advance and seek any opening through which it can make politncal or military achievements, but it will move toward the brink very cautiously so as not to reach an escalation for which it feels and knows that it is not ready, a comprehensive war. I also think and hope that the Syrians are aware of the gravity of their move.

[Daniyel] Will we continue flying in Lebanese airspace?

[Shomron] We will not be able to give up Lebanon as a security zone.

[Daniyel] So what is the solution?

[Shomron] At this stage there is no solution. In my opinion, this problem is not closed. It has potential for a deterioration. I am saying this from the aspect of the Syrians. They at least should remember that although the missiles have covered Syrian airspace for a long time, in the end they will be destroyed. I am not trying to hint that this destruction will be the end of this affair, but I am saying that the situation is certainly not good and has potential for a deterioration.

Press Comments on Deployment

TA171037 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0430 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Review of the morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *DAVAR* writes that Israel must patiently exhaust all attempts and opportunities to bring about a return of the status quo so that Syria will move its missiles back without putting itself in danger. Despite the difficulties that have been created for Air Force planes operating in Lebanese airspace, difficulties similar to situations we have experienced in the past, Israel has no cause for nervousness or a rash reaction. This is a situation that requires sober consideration, a certain amount of patience, and a great deal of tact and wisdom. We would like to assume, the paper adds, that the Government of Israel possesses all of these. Remarks made in public by the prime minister and defense minister on this issue do indeed prove that Israel wants to avoid a deterioration of the situation. We must only hope that this will be interpreted correctly by Syria, that is, not as though Israel has no other choice, but as allowing a period of time in which to achieve a peaceful solution.

HATZOFE writes that Israel's only path to follow regarding moving the Syrian missiles is that of diplomacy. The United States is acting as a channel for the transmittal of both sides' reactions. It does not appear that the Soviet Union is involved in this action, although the move was undoubtedly made with its knowledge since Soviet advisers accompany the entire Syrian missile system. It is not yet clear what Syria's intention is. Does it feel so much confidence that it can place itself in confrontation with Israel, or is this a reaction to the downing of two of its planes? No reaction or acceptance of the new situation Syria has

created could reinforce Syria's self-confidence to the point where there would be an immediate danger to Israel. The political moves taken recently were not aimed at pushing Syria into a corner, but at explaining the crisis to it. It is to be hoped that Syria will understand that making the political and military situation in the area worse is not to its benefit.

Weizman, Tamir Oppose Peres' Decision on Tabah
TA172024 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] The prime minister's decision to send the directors general's committee to Egypt once again for talks on the Tabah issue triggered great displeasure by Minister 'Ezer Weizman this evening. Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, is opposed to the departure of the delegation and even announced that he will not leave for Cairo. Our political correspondent Yoram Ronen reports from the studio on the latest developments in the Tabah affair:

Well then, the Tabah affair is again threatening the integrity of the government, this time from another direction. The conclusion reached by Peres and Shamir to send the delegation of directors general to Cairo again is unacceptable to 'Ezer Weizman and Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office.

After he conferred with the prime minister, Weizman told us this evening: The directors general should not travel; everything has been concluded already; the affair should be politically decided, and quickly.

Avraham Tamir, who headed the directors general committee, was surprised to hear that the prime minister decided to send him to Cairo and does not intend to leave. In his opinion, good conclusions were reached in the Herzliyya talks: a combination of arbitration with compromise, an expanded arbitration bill, guarantees of our continued presence in Tabah if we lose the arbitration, and other concessions which the Egyptians had not been prepared to make before.

Yitzhaq Shamir's close associates believe he succeeded in convincing Shim'on Peres that the political decision on Tabah is not urgent. Shamir adheres to his opposition to arbitration and to the position that these are not burning issues. Shamir's close associates believe that the decision on the Tabah issue was put off for a number of weeks, perhaps until the end of January when the prime minister returns from his trip to Europe. In the meantime, the rotation clock is ticking away.

In a long talk the two held today Shamir also tried to convince Ambassador Pickering that Tabah is not the key problem, that discussion should be held about normalization, the return of the Egyptian ambassador, and a solution to the Palestinian problem, points on which Shamir sees no progress.

Finally, the Tabah issue which has up to now threatened relations between the Alignment and the Likud, between Peres and Shamir, this evening took a surprising turn: a crisis between Shim'on Peres and 'Ezer Weizman. Weizman says he will follow this issue to the very end and will also try to convince other Alignment ministers to support his stance and to prevent, at all costs, the departure of the directors general delegatin to Cairo.

The prime minister told our correspondent Menahse Raz in Lod today that he did not intend to raise the Tabah issue this week and that he hopes an Inner Cabinet majority will be found in support of the continued peace process.

[Begin videorecording] [Raz] Mr Prime Minister, you postponed the Inner Cabinet discussion on the Tabah issue which was slated to take place tomorrow. Do you believe you will be able to convince ministers to back your position so as to prevent a tie in the Inner Cabinet?

[Peres] I never intended to raise this issue [of Tabah] this coming Wednesday because in my opinion we still have to finalize several matters with Egypt. It could take another week or two; I am not standing with a stopwatch in my hand. I sincerely hope that a majority will be found so that the Camp David accords can be salvaged and all the differences between Egypt and us can be ironed out.

[Raz] Why does Israel not make the Tabah talks conditional on such an issue as the conclusions of the commission inquiring into the Ra's al-Burqa' affair?

[Peres] This is taken for granted. We are going for a package deal which will include the return of the Egyptian ambassador, normalization of relations, and arbitration on Tabah. All issues are included.

[Raz] Opinions were voiced in your party yesterday that the Likud causes you not to be sufficiently free from the political point of view. Some talked of early elections.

[Peres] The party in which I belong is democratic. There are different opinions there and I am not surprised to hear this kind of opinion.

[Raz] Do you not share this opinion?

[Peres] I cannot share opinions; I must share moves. In my opinion, the need to make the most of common ground on such a serious matter comes before any other consideration. [end recording]

Tamir To Go to Egypt If Asked
TA172038 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, said this evening there is no reason for the committee of directors general which had handled the warming up of relations with Egypt to leave for Cairo again. According to him, the committee performed its duty and prepared for the political officials detailed proposals, ready for decisions. At the same time, Mr Tamir told our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that if the prime minister entrusts him and David Kimche, the director general of the Foreign Ministry, with the mission of leaving

for Cairo in order to examine some of the understandings reached in the talks with the Egyptians, he will accept this mission. Mr Tamir emphasized that none of the understandings achieved will be implemented before Israel decides it is prepared to discuss the future of the Tabah area by means of arbitration which will also incorporate several elements of conciliation.

Peres on Relations With Egypt

TA171612 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1500 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The issue of Tabah will not be raised in the Inner Cabinet tomorrow; Israel still has to conclude several matters with the Egyptians. This was said today by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres who appeared before high school students in Lod. The prime minister stressed that he would work unhesitatingly to see that the Camp David accords do not die while still in their early stages. Regarding Syria, the prime minister added that the calm will prevail as long as the Syrians believe that Israel has a military advantage. Peres also added that despite the cuts, the Lavi project must not be touched. Our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor reports on the prime minister's remarks:

[Begin recording] [Peres] I never intended to raise this issue [of Tabah] this coming Wednesday because in my opinion we still have to finalize several matters with Egypt. It could take another week or 2; I am not standing with a stopwatch in my hand. I sincerely hope that a majority will be found so that the Camp David accords can be salvaged and all the differences between Egypt and us can be ironed out.

[Ben-Dor] Mr Prime minister, what will you do if it turns out that no progress is made on the Tabah issue?

[Peres] I will cause progress to be made.

[Ben-Dor] Have you received an apology from Shamir for the remarks he said against you?

[Peres] I did not ask and am not asking for an apology.

[Ben-Dor] The Alignment Party signed the rotation agreement with the intention of honoring it, the prime minister said, but on condition that the other side, as he put it, fulfills agreements, including the agreement to advance the Middle East in the direction of peace. Peres repeated that he would work unhesitatingly to see that the Camp David accords are salvaged, and warned that if peace with Egypt is harmed, peace will not reign in the Middle East for generations.

On the issue of Jordan, the prime minister revealed that according to updated information he received in the past 2 days, Husayn is holding off giving the Americans an answer on direct negotiations with Israel because he has not yet received an answer from the PLO. Despite this, Peres emphasized, the Jordanian monarch has not lost hope that a situation will arise which will enable him to talk with Israel. [end recording]

Correspondent Assesses Tabah Issue

TA171915 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Interview with Jerusalem radio political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer by Rafi Reshef on the "Erev Hadash" program; in the television studio — live]

[Excerpt] [Reshef] The Pollard affair is still on the agenda too. What was the impression of the U.S. investigators here, and what is expected at the end of the investigation?

[Schiffer] It seems to me I would not be mistaken in estimating that the round of interrogations in Israel, in the center of Israel, will end within 2 days, the U.S. delegation will then depart for Washington, and only then will an announcement be released. As far as I could learn from various sources, including U.S. ones, the U.S. delegation is very pleased with the Israelis' cooperation on this affair. At the end of the week an announcement is expected to the effect that the United States is satisfied with this cooperation and views this affair as finished.

[Reshef] Let me ask you about Tabah. The directors general are again expected to leave for Cairo; what can still be promoted at the directors general level?

[Schiffer] First, the policymakers, the prime minister, and the vice prime minister have thus gained another time out. After the headlines stressing urgency and determination, after talk of an impending government crisis and of definitely raising the issue with the Inner Cabinet in a discussion tomorrow, we will witness, in the next few weeks, another attempt to overcome the outstanding and still numerous obstacles. However, the directors general will leave for Cairo and will try to set down, in writing, all the half-agreements and hints they heard from the Egyptians concerning the future arrangements between Israel and Egypt. Then, when agreement is reached on all issues — not only on Tabah, but also on the return of the Eygptian ambassador, the implementation of normalization agreements, the form of the process whereby the Tabah issue will be checked — this will be submitted to the Inner Cabinet for a decision. If I may provide my assessment here: It seems to me that in a few weeks it will be possible to convince Vice Prime Minister Shamir that it is possible to go for a comprehensive political package for improving relations with Egypt.

[Reshef] You mean the Tabah issue will no longer be a subject for a government crisis?

[Schiffer] This is at least the assessment. What we are witnessing now is simply another extension of time based on the clear awareness of both Peres and Shamir that it is impossible to create a government crisis over Tabah, it is impossible to disband a government over this issue. The two are aware that this would not be looked on favorably by the Israeli public.

Pickering, Shamir Meet on Syrian Missiles, Tabah

TA171639 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to Israel Thomas Pickering today expressed Washington's satisfaction over the restraint Israel showed in the Syrian missile affair. This was reported to our correspondent Gid'on Remez. The ambassador met with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in Jerusalem, who informed him of Israel's impressions of trends in Syria. The Pollard affair was also discussed during the talk, but no details were released on this matter. Pickering assured Shamir that the United States would continue to help bring Israel and Egypt's positions closer once the directors general resume their talks in Egypt. Shamir thanked the United States for its willingness, but said that relations with Egypt in their entirety, not only the Tabah question, need to be promoted. Ambassador Pickering denied a report in a Jordanian newspaper which claimed that the United States had been convinced that direct negotiations should be foregone, saying that the U.S. position had not changed.

AL-QUDS on Prevention of Delegates Meeting 'Arafat

TA172046 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 16 Dec 85 pp 1, 7

[Report by "special *AL-QUDS* correspondent"]

[Text] Jerusalem — Israeli military authorities announced they will not grant travel permits to 14 Palestinian figures from the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and Jerusalem who had intended to visit Amman today to meet with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The Israeli officials did not present any explanation for this prohibition.

Observers pointed out that this decision aroused amazement, particularly when the Israeli authorities did not object to a similar effort undertaken by 85 personalities from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in February 1984 to meet Yasir 'Arafat and King Husayn. At that time Yitzhaq Shamir headed the Israeli government and Moshe Arens was minister of defense.

Informed sources said that the 14 personalities represent the major factions among residents of the occupied territories supporting the PLO. Some of the delegation's members were quoted as saying that they intend to discuss the peace process in the Middle East with the PLO chairman. The delegation includes Hikmat al-Masri, Rashad al-Shawwa, new Nabulus mayor Zafir al-Masri, former Hebron mayor 'Abd al-Nabi al-Natshah, Bethlehem mayor Ilyas Frayj, the attorney Fayiz Abu Rahmah, editor-in-chief of *AL-QUDS* newspaper Mahmud Abu Zalaf, editor-in-chief of *AL-FAJR* newspaper Hannah Sanyurah, Dr Muhammad 'Awad, the attorney Zuhayr al-Ris, and the pharmacist 'Izz al-Din al-'Uryan.

In Tunis the PLO describes the Israeli authorities' decision as outrageous and arbitrary. In a statement in Tunis the PLO's official spokesman 'Abd al-Rahman added that this outrageous measure once again proves the Israeli policy of suppression, which particularly aims at silencing the voices of Palestinian national figures who express their adherence to the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The spokesman also declared that the PLO calls anew on states that love justice and freedom, as well as on world public opinion, to condemn the policy of repression practiced by the Israeli occupiers.

Peres Comments on Denial

TA180905 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 18 Dec 85 p 2

[Report by Amir Oren]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told a delegation of the International Center for Peace that the Arab notables from the territories who had asked permission to go to Jordan to persuade 'Arafat to change his attitude on UN Resolution 242 would have achieved nothing. If Husayn did not succeed, why assume that these residents of the territories could? Peres asked.

The International Center for Peace includes figures from the Alignment elite and left-wing parties. At the end of a conference in Jerusalem, the participants asked Shimpon Peres why he had prevented the Arab public leaders from the territories from leaving this week for Jordan. The prime minister replied that the notables who had requested to leave (most of whom are known to be moderates) had gone to Jordan dozens of times in recent years and had met with Yasir 'Arafat and others in the PLO's high echelon many times. This time, however, there was to have been an organized delegation from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip that would have consulted with 'Arafat and given great publicity to the talks. If these personages' requests had been granted, the Israeli Government would have been legitimizing 'Arafat as a person with standing among the residents of the territories, and a big commotion would have erupted in Israel over the matter. As a result, the security authorities decided to forbid the notables from the territories to leave.

The *DAVAR* correspondent points out that even if the Israeli authorities had granted permission, it is doubtful whether the delegation would have gone because sharp differences of opinion had emerged among the members. The dispute involved reports that the public figures from the territories were going "to pressure" 'Arafat into accepting Resolution 242. Some of the delegation members said that residents of the territories had no right to pressure the PLO.

Shamir Meets With Settlement Leaders in Golan

TA172003 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told settlement leaders in the Golan Heights that there is no real danger of someone trying to make political deals at the expense of the Golan Heights, and that rumors to this effect are irresponsible drivel. Nevertheless, he called on the settlement leaders not to be indifferent to statements about plans to hand over the Golan Heights, even if this is unrealistic. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that Minister Shamir made these remarks in a meeting with settlement leaders in the Golan.

AL-SHA'B Reports New Administrative Detentions

TA171815 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic
16 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] Ramallah — Last Saturday night the authorities arrested Dr Mundhir al-Sharif, former deputy head of the physicians association in the West Bank, at his home in Al-Birah. The authorities also arrested Riyad al-Sulh, a Ramallah citizen, and Tawfiq al-Barghuthi from the village of Kawbar, as well as Muhammad Sawalihah, a teacher at Al-Najah University.

It has been learned that the authorities tranferred the abovementioned detainees to Junayd Prison in Nabulus. The administrative detention period for these residents has not been determined yet. Their relatives have already hired attorneys to defend them.

Two Terrorists Sentenced to Prison Terms

TA131455 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
13 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] (ITIM) — Two terrorists, brothers, were sentenced yesterday to 20 and 10 years in jail for planting explosive charges in shops in Jerusalem.

The Lod military court convicted Salim Mustafa Muhammad, 50, and his brother, Muhammad Salim Mustafa, 27, of Jerusalem, of planting two homemade sabotage charges in a paint shop and a grocery store in Jerusalem. One person was slightly hurt as a result of the explosions. The 50-year-old defendant claimed he did this to prove he was not an Israeli spy and convinced his brother to help him in the acts of terrorism.

Two Youths Sentenced

TA161523 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] A Nabulus military court imposed heavy prison terms on two youths of the village of Burqa in Samaria who were convicted of terrorist acts. Shawkat Ahmad Sayf was sentenced to 20 years in prison, and his friend, 'Abd al-Rahim Sayf, to 18 years in prison. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that they planted bombs, threw hand grenades at villagers suspected of collaboration with the Israeli authorities, and on one occasion threw a hand grenade at a security forces vehicle.

IDF Fears Confrontation Between ASL, UNIFIL

TA171127 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
17 Dec 85 p 18

[Report by Yehuda Tzur]

[Text] Senior elements in southern Lebanon fear a conflagration between the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] and UNIFIL, following the UN force's policy of preventing ASL soldiers from acting in several areas, including those close to the border with Israel.

Among other things, this refers to the area controlled by the Norwegian UNIFIL battalion in the sector of (Bilad Dabin), 6 km from Marj 'Uyun. UNIFIL is preventing the ASL force from operating in the area, and there is fear that the ASL soldiers' patience will soon run out and a large-scale incident will occur.

Another region is that of (Shuba), where Norwegian soldiers are serving and forcibly preventing ASL actions. It turns out that the tension between UNIFIL and the ASL is being used by terrorists to consolidate themselves and establish cores of resistance in those areas.

Israeli military sources fear that if UNIFIL personnel do not permit the ASL to operate, the IDF will have to take action to eliminate terrorist squads that are organizing in the area. So far, the IDF advisers serving with the ASL have been scrupulous about firmly advising the ASL to refrain from any confrontations with UNIFIL, but there is the fear that in time, the UNIFIL policy and especially that of the Norwegian battalion, will cause an incident between the UN force and the ASL.

Most Civilian Aid to Security Zone Towns Canceled

TA152040 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Due to the cuts in the state budget, most of the civilian aid to the villages in the security strip in southern Lebanon has been canceled. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the reference is mainly to assistance in the spheres of agriculture and health. The allocation for the hospitalization of inhabitants of southern Lebanon in hospitals in Israel and advanced courses on agriculture have been eliminated.

November Consumer Price Index Lowest in 9 Years

TA151625 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] The consumer price index increased by 0.5 percent in November. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein points out that this is the lowest index registered in the last 9 years. The prices of fruits and vegetables dropped by some 17 percent while the cost of clothing and footwear increased by 8 percent. Health and housing costs also went up significantly. Our correspondent notes that wage-earners will receive a 4-percent increment in their upcoming paychecks in 2 weeks, according to the prior agreeement reached by the government.

Export of Refined Products to Egypt Doubles

TA132010 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Israel has doubled the sale of refined products to Egypt. Israel's main export to Egypt is heavy fuel oil which amounted to $71 million this year. Energy Minister Shahal says he believes that Israeli exports to Egypt can be expanded even further. Shahal is scheduled to go to Egypt in the near future.

Rabin Gives Figures for Israeli Firms in W. Bank

TA171040 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 17 Dec 85 p 8

[Text] There are 217 firms registered under Israeli ownership in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza District. This emerges from Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's answer to a question by Knesset member Matityahu Peled of the Progressive List for Peace. More than 50 percent of these firms, which are under Israeli ownership and are active in the territories, are primarily concerned with land deals.

According to a breakdown by the defense minister, 185 Israeli-owned firms are registered in Judaea and Samaria, and another 32 firms are registered in the Gaza District.

Jordan To Help Finance Arab Electric Corporation

TA171257 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 17 Dec 85 p 6

[Report by Dani Rubinstein]

[Text] A delegation from the Arab East Jerusalem Electric Corporation that has returned from Jordan has brought a decision with it to the effect that it will shortly be given $7 million to pay the Arab corporation's debts to the Israeli Electric Corporation. This was reported by Anwar Nusaybah, chairman of the Arab corporation, to Energy Minister Moshe Shahal. At a meeting between the two this week Nusaybah reported that the East Jerusalem corporation reached an agreement with Jordan whereby all the funds necessary for the corporation's efficient functioning would be put at the corporation's disposal. The corporation purchases more than 80 percent of the electricity it supplies from the Israeli corporation, and because of this it has accumulated large debts. Nusaybah asked Shahal to examine the cost of the electricity supplied by the Israeli corporation because he said it was too high. Shahal promised to carry out the examination.

ALGERIA

Tunisian Minister Arrives With Presidential Message

LD171255 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Tunisian Minister of Foreign Affairs Beji Caid Essebsi arrived in Algiers this morning carrying a message from President Habib Bourguiba to brother President Chadli Bendjedid. The Tunisian minister was welcomed by Brother Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the FLN Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs.

Essebsi Departs

LD172346 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] The foreign minister of Tunisia, Beji Caid Essebsi, left Algeria at noon today. He was seen off by Dr Ahmad Talib Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister. At the VIP lounge, Essebsi made a statement to the press in which he explained that his visit enabled him to see President Chedli Bendjedid and extend to him an oral message from his brother President Habib Bourguiba concerning bilateral relations, which continue to progress in the interest of the two peoples and countries. He extended his thanks to the Algerian officials, foremost to President Bendjedid.

Trade Minister Receives Senegalese Counterpart

LD171717 Algiers ASP in English 1427 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Algeria, 15 Dec 85 (APS) — The minister of trade audienced yesterday here Abdourahmane Toure, Senegal trade minister. During their discussions, the two ministers analyzed the present situation of the commercial exchanges which remain within the existing economic potentials. They reaffirmed the two governments' will to give a new impulse to cooperation and to see to the enforcement of recommendations aiming at the development of the intra-African commerce in conformity with conclusions of the conference of African trade ministers which was held in Brazzaville on October 1985.

It was agreed to confide to the two groups of work the examination of ways and means favouring a short and long term development of the volume of the bilateral trade.

On another development, the Senegalese minister conferred with the finance minister, Boualem Benhamouda on bilateral relations and prospects of their development.

Bitat Meets With Libyan Brotherhood Secretary

LD172223 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Rabah Bitat, president of the National People's Assembly, has received Bashir Salah Bashir, secretary of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau in Algeria. They exchanged views on some international issues and [words indistinct] bilateral relations.

Former President Announces New Opposition Group

LD171237 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1010 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] London, 17 Dec (MAP) — The former Algerian president, Ahmed ben Bella, and one of the historic leaders of the Algerian resistance, Hocine ait Ahmed, announced in London yesterday the formation of a "united front" for forces opposed to the current Algerian regime.

Ben Bella is at present the leader of the "Movement for Democracy in Algeria" which was set up in 1984, while Ait Ahmed is the leader of the "Front of Socialist Forces."

The two men outlined the crisis through which Algeria is passing and announced that their front will remain open to any living force within the Algerian nation fighting to end the political, economic, social, and cultural crisis in which the country is embroiled.

They said that their basic task centers on "awakening the Algerian people's forces" and helping the people to emerge from "the political vacuum" in which the current Algerian regime has put them.

The two leaders announded their support for political pluralism and full respect for human rights, such as freedom of expression, freedom of the press, and the right to assembly.

Ben Bella was the first president of Algeria following the country's independence and continued in the presidency until 19 June 1965 when he was toppled by the then defense minister, Colonel Houari Boumediene who led the coup against him. Ahmed Ben Bella was released after 15 years of imprisonment in 1980 by President Chadli Bandjedid. He has been living in exile in Switzerland with his comrade in struggle Ait Ahmed who fled from Al-Harrache prison in 1964.

LIBYA

USSR's Shevardnadze Sends Message of Support

LD171411 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau this morning received the USSR ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who delivered to him a message from Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze dealing with relations between the two countries.

In his message, the Soviet foreign minister expresses the USSR's support for the Jamahiriyah against the threats and provocations of American imperialism, which are aimed at detracting from the freedom and options of the Libyan Arab people.

Al-Qadhdhafi Reportedly To Visit Egypt in January

LD181031 Kuwait KUNA in English 0914 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 18 (KUNA) — Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will pay a visit to Cairo accompanied by an Arab president whose country maintains close ties with Egypt, a local daily said Wednesday.

Al-RA'Y al-'AMM newspaper quoted an Egyptian presidential source as saying that Al-Qadhdhafi's desire was conveyed by the Arab president whose country, according to the paper, is considered Egypt's strategic depth, in obvious reference to Sudanese leader Gen. Siwar al-Dahab.

The daily, quoting the source, added that the visit is expected to take place during the first ten days of next January and will last for three days.

In an interview with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, published by local daily *AL-SIYASAH* last Monday, Mubarak welcomed Al-Qadhdhafi in Cairo.

U.S. Request to Syria Called 'Insolent'

LD180808 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0705 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Tripoli, 18 Dec (JANA) — The United States has asked Syria to withdraw its antiaircraft missiles where they are deployed near the Lebanese border. The JANA political editor has described this American stance as being very insolent and brazen. The editor said that the fact that a superpower interferes with an independent state, telling it how to arrange its own hardware inside its own borders, motivates us to say that it only remains for America to dictate to every Arab state where they should set up their military camps, build their towns, and what roads they should or should not construct. The political editor blamed the Arab rulers for this deterioration being suffered by the Arab nation and said that the policy of submission to America being pursued by the Arab rulers has made America believe that all Arabs are cowards and that America only has to point a finger and the Arabs will follow, and only has to order them and they will carry out these orders.

MOROCCO

Lamrani Receives FRG Economic Cooperation Secretary

LD171936 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani today received the FRG secretary of state for economic cooperation at the Cabinet Office. Their talks focused on the quality of bilateral relations and the means of expanding economic cooperation. On this occasion the prime minister referred to the need to give a new momentum to the distinguished relations that exist between the Kingdom of Morocco and the FRG. Mohamed Karim Lamrani also stressed the assistance the German side can provide in supporting Morocco's efforts in its negotiations with the EEC.

The meeting was attended by Rachid Haddaoui, director-counsellor at the prime minister's office, and Abdelmajid Bouab, chief of the Bilateral Cooperation Department at the General Directorate for Cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

The FRG official was also received by Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Othman Demnati. The two sides discussed cooperation relations in agriculture and the means of supporting and expanding this cooperation through financial and technical aid.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab on Saudi Aid, Security Situation

PM170946 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 15 Dec 85 pp 1,2

['Abdallah al-Haj report on interview with Sudanese Transitional Military Council (TMC) chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab in Mecca on 13 December]

[Excerpts] Sudanese TMC chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab has confirmed that the talks he had with King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the Saudi monarch, were successful and fruitful. He said that the Saudi monarch has lauded Sudan's good relations with all the Arab countries and called on Sudan to participate with Saudi Arabia in the efforts to clear the Arab skies so as to pave the way to convening an Arab summit.

In an exclusive statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, General Siwar al-Dhahab said prior to his departure from Saudi Arabia at the end of an official visit that the Saudi monarch has accepted an invitation to visit Sudan. He said that Saudi-Sudanese-Gulf contacts are under way with the aim of providing Sudan with generous and long-term loans in order to help solve the chronic problem from which the Sudanese economy is suffering.

He said that his talks with the Saudi side were good. They dealt with matters concerning both countries as well as Arab problems, including the Palestinian problem, and the Iraq-Iran war, which Saudi Arabia is making sincere efforts to bring to an end.

Regarding the economic situation in Sudan he said Sudan expects Saudi monarch Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to champion the cause of economic aid, not only from Saudi Arabia but also from all the sisterly Gulf states with a view to granting Sudan large loans because the present situation in Sudan cannot be remedied by small loans, but rather requires large and long-term loans so that Sudan can stand on its feet.

Replying to a question about reports that the PLO intends to move to Khartoum, he said: In fact the brothers in Tunis have not indicated that the PLO will move its headquarters, but it is a known fact that every military force has several headquarters; that is, there is a second headquarters and an alternative one. [as published] This is in accordance with military organization and implementation. So, if the PLO wishes to establish another headquarters in another country, I imagine that any state will be honored to accommodate such headquarters, be it overt or covert.

In fact the PLO has not asked for this, but this was an answer to questions by some journalists.

Regarding Ethiopian aid to the dissidents, he said:

I believe that this question should be put to the Ethiopian president because we know and the whole world knows that the assistance flowing to the dissidents is coming from Ethiopia or via Ethiopia. The dissidents' radio station also broadcasts from Ethiopia and their weapons also come from Ethiopia. Therefore the Ethiopian president should be asked about this.

Replying to a question regarding allegations that Sudan is forgetting its African affiliation in the interest of its ties with the Arab world, he said: This is absolutely not true. We in Sudan are anxious to identify the country as Arab-African and strike a very precise balance in this regard. We never deviate from this. Recent evidence is my official visit to Zaire last week in response to an invitation we received. Our desire to make this visit reflects Sudan's adherence to its principles.

Replying to a question about reports spread by the United States about instability in Khartoum and the warning to foreign diplomats regarding lack of security, he said: We in Sudan were astonished by those statements at a time when all foreign diplomats are enjoying security and reassurance in Sudan. Perhaps the strongest evidence of such reassurance was Princess Anne's one-week visit to Sudan. The British princess left only 3 days ago. Her visit confirms the safety of the situation in Sudan.

Madani on National Socialist Alliance Arrests
JN171136 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 17 Dec (SUNA) — Interior Minister General 'Abbas Madani has called for enacting a law to protect democracy. He said that signing a charter for defending democracy is insufficient.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-SAHAFAH* published today, the interior minister pointed out that the announcement by the elements of the so-called National Socialist Alliance that they are against parties, conflicts with the charter signed by the parties and general federations of trade unions and accepted by the people. He said that the press conference held by these elements constitutes a violation of the principles of democracy accepted by the masses. He said these elements and their organization are an extension of the defunct May regime which was rejected by the Sudanese people. Madani stressed that the popular uprising emerged to remove all traces of the May regime. He said: We will not allow the May regime's representatives to return again.

The newspaper *AL-SAHAFAH* said that the number of those who have been arrested and who are connected with the aforementioned organization has reached 21 persons. Among them were the official in charge of this organization's preparatory committee and the official in charge at the hotel where they held their press conference. Many of those whose names were mentioned during investigations have also been prevented from traveling.

Falasha Trial Resumes in Khartoum 17 Dec
GF170724 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1725 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 17 Dec (SUNA) — In an open session today, the state security court trying the accused in the transportation of the Falasha listened to statements by two witnesses. The court will also for the first time listen in a closed session to the statement of retired security major 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Qauum, a defense witness.

Brigadier General 'Umar 'Awad, commander of the 4th infantry brigade in Ghadarif in eastern Sudan and the (?32) defense witness, denied any Armed Forces' connection with the transportation of Falashas through Al-'Azazh Airport, adding that all information about planes landing there was merely implementation of the orders of Lieutenant General Siwar al-Dhahab, defense minister at that time, who had contacted him on 21 March 1985 within the framework of his contacts to prepare for his visit to the eastern region, as it is of strategic military importance.

The witness stated that Siwar al-Dhahab, defense minister at that time, informed him not to interfere with a number of planes which were to land at al-'Azazh Airport because they carry relief provisions. The witness stated that the Armed Forces completely carried out these orders, since another party was responsible for these orders.

The commander of the 4th Brigade, in the course of answering the questions of the jury, denied that any information reached the command of the Armed Forces in the eastern region from the military intelligence or from the dissolved state security organ regarding preparations to receive relief planes at Al-'Azazh airport and that the matter was only limited to the contacts made with the Ministry of Defense.

The court also listened to the statement by Ahmad Wida'tallah 'Umar, the 31st defense witness and auditor at the court of the general auditor who explained the current auditing operations of accounts of the dissolved security organ. He explained that the official parties at the Bank of Sudan, even the general manager, had no information about the transfering of 1.4 million Sudanese pounds to Lloyds Bank in London into the account to finance the issuing of identification cards. He added that suspicions will arise that this money [words indistinct] were for private project [word indistinct] the group of auditors contacts with the accused achieved no result.

The witness revealed that the director of the first defendant informed him that the expenditure documents on project [words indistinct], and that he received these documents through the experts of (Wemby) company at the British company office in Khartoum prior to their departure from Khartoum, describing the attitude of the first defendant as incorrect. He affirmed the

suspicions of the auditing group that this project was an imaginary one.

Regarding the influence of the defendant in the money transferred to the British Lloyds Bank, the witness explained that defendant 'Umar Muhammad al-'Tayyib had the power to stop the cashing of checks from the money in the mentioned account, and accordingly he had the power to cash and withdrawals and deposits.

The court will resume its sessions Wednesday morning to listen to the other witnesses.

Closed Session Held

GF180741 Khartourm SUNA in Arabic 1735 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 17 Dec (SUNA) — The state security court in charge of trying the defendants in the case of airlifting of the Falasha Jews held a closed session today at the request of the prosecution, which asked that the session remain a closed one, pointing out that the testimony of prosecution witness No 32, retired Major 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Qayyum, contains information that might harm the supreme interests of the country.

SUNA has learned that the session dealt with the testimony of the said witness in connection with the circumstances of his leaving the country for Saudi Arabia on board a Tunisian Airlines plane, and the circumstances surrounding his arrest there while attempting to continue his travel to Tunisia. The hearing of the testimony aims at revealing some aspects of the airlifting operations that took place through Khartoum airport.

During the session, the prosecution objected several times to the defense attorney's questions while cross-examining the witness about the statements he made to the court.

Prosecution witness No 32 was brought back from Saudi Arabia following his arrest there upon the request of the chief defendant. He was brought back to Khartoum aboard the private presidential plane by retired Major General 'Uthman al-Sayyid, director of external security in the now defunct security organ.

Hope for Stabilization in South After Conference

EA172144 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] General Taj al-Din Abdallah Fadl, deputy chairman of the Transitional Military Council, has confirmed that sufficient numbers of troops of the people's Armed Forces are deployed in the Kurmuk area to protect it against outlaw forces. His excellency explained that our Armed Forces were protecting all areas, including strategic points such as the Rusayris Dam. The local inhabitants were evacuated to protect them from the brutal attacks by the outlaw forces.

Gen Taj al-Din also affirmed the sufficiency of guarantees that were given to the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement delegation, including Colonel John Garang himself, to participate in the national conference for the solution of the problem of the south, stressing that the guarantees were given to them as ordinary Sudanese citizens by virtue of the political amnesty promulgated by the authorities.

Referring to the holding of elections, he explained that there was hope for the stabilization of security in the southern region after the national conference. The national alliance had confirmed the possibility of holding the conference through the channels of dialogue opened between the alliance and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army forces.

Equatoria Region Commander on Security Situation

JN171140 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1023 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Juba, 17 Dec (SUNA) — Ethiopia Region Commander Brigadier Isma'il al-Zayn Saghirun has stressed that the security situation in the Equatoria Region is calm following the recent Armed Forces operations there. He also stressed that the situation in Bor is also calm. He pointed out that the Armed Forces will manage to restore security in the Kapoeta area and to expel the outlaws from it.

Saghirun said that it is possible to hold elections in most parts of the Equatoria Region due to the weakness of the outlaws' activity and their inability to confront the Armed Forces.

SPLA Radio Reports 10-11 December Battles

EA171636 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Reports reaching Radio SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] from Upper Nile say that SPLA units of Abu Shawk task force on 10 December 1985 pursued Siwar al-Dhahab's army and militia into Adong garrison, bombarded Adong garrison and destroyed one mortar battery and four fox holes. Three government soldiers were killed and one officer, First Lieutenant Jafar, and many other government soldiers were seriously wounded. According to our correspondent accompanying Abu Shawk task force, the clashes broke out following reports that the government forces and their militia had gone out to look for food.

Our correspondent also reported that SPLA forces again engaged Siwar al-Dhahab's militia on 11 December 1985 when the militia were trying to go out from Adong garrison to Malakal to look for food. Two government militia were killed, one FN rifle No 127679 was captured in good working order, and a large number of Siwar al-Dhahab's militia were wounded. Our correspondent added that Siwar al-Dhahab's militia have now been forced out of Adong and that the remnants are still being pursued towards Malakal by the SPLA forces.

National Labor, Democratic Union Parties Unite
GF171952 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1752 GMT
17 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 17 Dec (SUNA) — The National Labor Party, headed by Kalol John Anawt, one of the parties of the south, has declared its amalgamation with the "political leadership" of the Democratic Union Party. This was stated by Ahmad Zayn al'Abdyn, chairman of the "political leadership" of the Democratic Union Party. He said that the amalgamation declaration was made during a press conference held by the party recently.

Ahmad Zayn al'Abdyn stated that an alliance charter has been signed between two other political organizations of the south — the Al-Ananiya organization, led by Gordon Monat, and the South Front, led by Clement Omboro. He said that this alliance goes back to the days of the national front, affirming that his party is the only one that has bases and committees in the south of the country, as well as being void of any rcial concepts and religious extremism.

He added that since the days of the opposition they have been expecting conflicts with the Al-Khatmiyah sect, "the dominating wing" over the Democratic Union Party. He affirmed that they are ready to enter the elections without the support of the Al-Khatmiyah, stating that this does not mean that the door to negotiations for the unity of the unionists is being closed.

Memorandum To Abolish September Laws Presented
GF171944 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT
17 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 17 Dec (SUNA) — The national grouping for the salvation of the homeland has presented a memorandum to the political committee of the Transitional Military Council. The memorandum deals with abolishment of September laws represented in the law of sanctions, the law of criminal measures, the law of the judicial committee, the law of principles of judicial verdicts, the law of civil measures, the law of verification, the lawof Zakat and [word indistinct]. This took place during the political committee's meeting with the secretariat of the national grouping yesterday.

Communist Party Official Says TMC 'Unqualified'
GF172000 Kharotum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT
17 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 17 Dec (SUNA) — Muhammad Ibrahim Nuqud, secretary general of the Sudanese Communist Party, has stressed the need for the people to take to the streets once again. He described the Transitional Military Council [TMC] as unqualified to protect the uprising's achievements. In a press statement today, he said that the only way out of the effects of the May predicament is in the hands of the masses who have staged various kinds of struggle against the May laws. He pointed out that they are capable of blocking the path of the May gatekeepers who have reappeared after the failure of the TMC and the Council of Ministers to eradicate its effects.

He said: The Sudanese people are still demanding that the May laws restricting freedoms be annulled. The motto heralding their cancellation was among the uprising's top mottos. He pointed out that the masses are not waiting for the two councils to protect the uprising because neither of them is serious to do so. He added that the TMC has done much to play down the role played the national groupings which have not participated in laying down the constitution for the transitional period.

He referred to the elections law as being traditional and not expressive of people's wishes. He said that the Sudanese Communist Party will exert all efforts to win the support of the other parties and political powers within the national groupings to take a united stand to protect the achievements of the uprising and block the gatekeepers' path following the failure by the two councils to do so.

ETHIOPIA

Delegation Returns From Hungary, CSSR, Poland

LD171522 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Comrade Ashagray Yigletu today said that the recent Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE] cooperation agreement and working program jointly forumlated with the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party], the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party], and the PZPR [Polish United Workers Party] would create favorable conditions for close comprehensive cooperation with those parties. Comrade Ashagray Yigletu, WPE Central Committee member and secretary, said this on arrival in Addis Ababa this morning at the head of a two-man WPE delegation at the end of a working visit to the three socialist countries.

Comrade Ashagray said that during its visits to Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland the delegation had held talk during which it had gained useful experience from the parties of those countries. In particular it had exchanged ideas with senior party officials on regional and international issues. the team had also signed agreements and working programs capable of making great contributions towards comprehensive cooperation between the WPE and the parties. The agreements signed by the delegation with the parties of the three countries would promote the WPE's efforts made since its founding to strengthen relations with all socialist countries.

Comrade Ashagray said the delegation had come to understand from the talks that by virtue of pursuing the same ideology as those countries and particularly through the cooperation engaged in and the agreements signed following the founding of the WPR, Revolutionary Ethiopia's relations with those countries were gaining strength.

Eritrean Rebels Report 10 Dec Battle Successes

EA171629 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Summary] The EPLA [Eritrean Peoples Liberation Army — fbis] pushed back an attack by the Dergue army against the former's rightflank on the Halhal front on 10 December 1985, killing 12, wounding 20 and capturing 2 enemy soldiers. The EPLA also captured 10 Kalashnikov assault rifles and an RPG launcher.

On 10 December and EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] special commando unit infiltrated a truck depot in the 35th zone of Asmara and destroyed 35 lorries, comprising fuel tankers and swedish Volvos. The half-hour operation began at 2200 after which the attackers returned safely to base.

KENYA

Government, Rebels Agree to Cease-Fire

AB171450 Paris AFP in English 1433 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Nairobi, Dec 17 (AFP) — Uganda's ruling Military Council and the opposition guerrilla National Resistance Army today agreed on an immediate ceasefire in an agreement signed here. Commanders of the various forces were to instruct their troops to ensure all fighting in the East African country ceased within 48 hours of the signature, the agreement said.

A force from four Commonwealth countries, Kenya, Tanzania, Britain and Canada, is to monitor the ceasefire, the text of the agreement issued by the Kenyan authorities added.

Under the agreement, NRA leader Yoweri Museveni becomes vice-chairman of an enlarged 20-member Military Council, on which the NRA will have seven seats.

The NRA is also to provide 3,580 men toward an 8,480-strong "national force" forming the basis of a new Ugandan Army responsible for general security and including men from the other armed groups in the country.

The agreement solemnly proclaimed the need to restore peace, security, law and order, reconstruct the country's economy and administration and carry out military reforms to ensure "balanced, disciplined and national" armed and security forces.

The agreement notably provides for the immediate re-opening of roads to normal traffic, in a country which has been literally divided by the civil war in the past few months, with the NRA controlling much of the west and southwest. This had interrupted commercially-important road traffic to Rwanda which normally passes through Uganda. All roads are to be made safe for civilian and commercial traffic, while the capital Kampala is to be demilitarized with the withdrawal of all troops, the agreement said.

The agreement also calls for a halt to military recruitment, procurement and acquisition of arms, unauthorised troop movements and hostile propaganda, and demands the immediate punishment of all combatants guilty of human rights violations since the army coup of July 27.

Persons in responsible positions in former dictator Idi Amin's forces known to have "committed atrocities or other heinous crimes" would be punished according to the law, and such prosecution would not be time-barred, it says.

As well as monitoring the ceasefire, the Commonwealth force will help train the new army, the agreement adds.

Nairobi Radio Reports Details

EA171727 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] A new era of peace and stability dawned on Uganda today with the signing of a peace agreement between the ruling Uganda Military Council and the National Resistance Movement [NRM] in Nairobi.

The agreement was signed at the Kenyatta International Conference Center by the Uganda head of state and chairman of the Military Council, General Tito Okello Lutwa, and the chairman of the NRM, Mr Yoweri Museveni. The agreement was also signed by His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, who tirelessly chaired the peace negotiations for a total of 51 days.

Under the agreement the following were to be implemented:

There will be an immediate cessation of hostilities and that the commanders will issue instructions to their forces to stop fighting:

That Gen Tito Okello will continue to be the chairman of the Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Uganda and that Mr Yoweri Museveni, chairman of the NRM, shall be the vice chairman;

That a new national military force will be established composed of soldiers from all the combatant forces;

That a force from four Commonwealth countries — Kenya, Tanzania, Great Britain, and Canada — shall be established to monitor the implementation of the cease-fire and assist in the recruitment and training of the new national army;

That upon cease-fire coming into effect all arms of the combatant forces shall be collected and stored by the respective forces within known armories belonging to those forces;

That the city of Kampala shall be demilitarized and neutralized by removing out of Kampala all troops to be determined by a reconnaissance troop and that the security in Kampala shall be maintained by a police force;

That all persons in responsible positions in the former Idi Amin regime, including those who served in the army, the State Research Bureau, or other security services and known to have committed atrocities or other heinous crimes, shall be punished according to law;

That all persons who served in the notorious State Research Bureau and public safety unit shall not be elegible to join the new national army or any other security services;

And that free and fair general elections shall be held in Uganda as soon as practicable to return the country to parliamentary democracy.

BBC Report

MB180721 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 17 Dec 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] At long last after many hiccups and false starts, General Tito Okello of Uganda's Military Council and Yoweri Museveni, leader of the NRA [National Resistance Army] rebels who control much of the south and west of Uganda, have put pen to parchment in Nairobi and signed a peace agreement. Henry Gombia has a copy of it. On the line to Nairobi, Robin White asked him what was in the agreement, first on the military side.

[Begin recording] [Gombia] They have agreed to have an army of 8,480 men. In it, the Ugandan National Liberation Army is going to have 3,700 men; the NRA 3,580; another fighting group that is UFM, Uganda Freedom Movement, the Uganda National Rescue Front, and the former Uganda national army will have 1,200 men which makes a total 8,480.

[White] And what is going to happen to the existing armies?

[Gombia] It's all going to be disarmed, as they say. Immediately after they signed the agreement this morning the cease-fire took place at 0920 am and all individual forces were given 48 hours to inform troops about the cease-fire and to put it into effect immediately. So, all fighting groups will have to be disarmed voluntarily and then those that are not going to agree to be disarmed, would be disarmed by a national army, that is this one of 8,480 men.

[White] Now, who is going to supervise all this?

[Gombia] This one is going to be done by Kenya, Tanzania, Britain, and Canada. It is going to send a monitoring force to see the disarming and the handing over of weapons.

[White] How big will the Commonwealth force be?

[Gombia] They haven't given the numbers yet, but I understand that Britain is to have 20 monitoring members, only 20. I don't know yet how many will come from Kenya, Tanzania, and Canada.

[White] Who will train the new national army?

[Gombia] The Commonwealth observer team will train the army.

[White] What will happen to all the people under the arms in Uganda at the moment that will not be in the new national army?

[Gombia] Those that will not get the opportunity to serve in the national army are going to be given a priority to serve in the police and the other security services. But those who served under Idi Amin or the State Research Bureau, Idi Amin's murderers, the security agency, and who committed crimes are going to be tried immediately according to the laws of Uganda.

[White] Now what is going to happen on the political front immediately?

[Gombia] A Supreme Military Council has already been agreed upon in which the National Resistance Army will have seven members; the Uganda National Liberation Army will have seven members; the Federal Democratic Movement of Uganda will have two members; and other party groups such as the Uganda Freedom Movement, the former Ugandan national army, FUNA, and the Uganda National Rescue Front, UNRF, will have a member each. This is the second body that is now ruling Uganda.

[White] What position will Museveni have on that?

[Gombia] As vice chairman of the Military Council, Museveni would be the number two man after Gen Tito Okello.

[White] Now what will happen next politically, I mean what plans are there for Uganda's political future in regards to elections, that kind of thing?

[Gombia] Well, they say in the agreement that as soon as possible, this Supreme Military Council will convene a national conference to discuss the interim government, the future elections, and the holding of free and fair elections.

[White] Will all the political parties be involved in that?

[Gombia] In the national conference yes, they would be involved but not in the Supreme Military Council.

[White] And what is Museveni going to do immediately? Is he going to go to Kampala?

[Gombia] Not immediately. I understand his plan to be to leave for western Uganda, where he will drive back to Kampala in the very near future, maybe tomorrow. He has said he is ready to go there but he is going to go past these areas and then later on go to Kampala.

[White] Now Museveni has declared a government in areas which he said were liberated. What is going to happen to that?

[Gombia] He says automatically that is out now. There is no longer any administration is southwestern Uganda, it's out, as long as he is accepted to be vice chairman of the Military Council and in the agreement they say that immediately the roads must be opened to let traffic go normally, so the administration in southwestern Uganda is out now and the roads are supposed to be opened from this morning.

Moi Praises Ugandan Peace Agreement

EA172133 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1418 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Speech by President Daniel Arap Moi at Kenyatta University College on his installation as chancellor — live]

[Excerpt] Earlier today, I witnessed the signing of the Uganda peace talks agreement between the military government of Uganda and the National Resistance Movement for the restoration of peace to the sovereign state of Uganda. [applause] This agreement marks the end of a gruelling 4 months of negotiations between the two warring parties. Through this historic agreement, the Uganda leaders have committed themselves and their country to peace and progress. I share, as I am sure every Kenyan and all peace-loving people everywhere do, this great commitment that has been made. The signature I have appended to the agreement bears the full support of all Kenyans. [applause]

Kenya is committed to peace throughout the world. We are also committed to the spirit of goodneighborliness and to the oneness and prosperity of East Africa.

I reiterate here today that we in Kenya shall never tire in aiding Uganda search for peace and prosperity. [applause] Let historians and political analysts say of the agreement signed in Nairobi today that it has been made by men and women of vision who are true believers in peace.

Okello Statement on Peace Process

EA181138 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English
pp 5-6 18 Dec 85

["Statement by the Chairman of the Military Council and Uganda Head of State General Tito Okello Lutwa, on the Occasion of Signing a Peace Agreement with the National Resistance Movement"]

[Text] Fellow Ugandans and friends, I address you today on the important occasion of signing the peace agreement with the National Resistance Movement. The road to this settlement has been long and arduous. The efforts and sacrifice made by the government to achieve a negotiated settlement has been considerable. Indeed they have surpassed anything we had anticipated at the beginning of this exercise. Understandably, therefore, many of you grew impateint and sceptical while others despaired. You wondered why the government was spending so much time and energy on the peace process.

I want you to know that the government has made the achievement of peace its chief pre-occupation for the last three months because the attainment of peace has been the greatest yearning of our people for so long. Without secure peace it is impossible to pursue any of the individual or collective aspirations which we cherish. Peace is the cornerstone upon which all development and progress in our country must rest. For this reason, the government has spared no efforts and made considrable sacrifice to reach a negotiated settlement with the NRA [National Resisatnce Army].

There is no victor or vanquished under this settlement: It is the people of Uganda as a whole who have today won the victory of peace. The arrangement entered into and the various responsibilities assigned within the agreement do not represent an equation of power. The government for its part has accepted these comitments solely for the sake of peace in our country.

The signing of the peace agreement should not be viewed as an end in itself. The peace agreement is the beginning of a process: It significies a solemn commitment to work together for peace. In order to achieve genuine and lasting peace, the parties to the

agreement and the people of Uganda as a whole must commit themselves to work sincerely and tirelessly for peace. I cannot over-emphasise the fact that the people of Uganda themselves must be prepared to work to consolidate and defend the new era of peace which we are launching today.

Now that the government has concluded peace with all fighting groups and brought to an end all armed conflicts within the country, we must now turn our attention to some challenges which lie immediately ahead:

First, there is need for national reconciliation and forgiveness. It goes without saying that we must not forget the serious mistakes of the past, lest we should repeat them. But in order to make a new beginning, we must allow the healing process of reconciliation and forgiveness to take place within our nation. I know that such reconciliation and forgiveness will not come easily, but it is the only way of breaking once and for all the vicious cycle of conflicts, revenge and victimisation which has bedevilled our society for so long.

Second, there is the question of national unity, which is today one of the biggest challenges facing us. The fabric of national unity in our country has come under enormous pressure in the recent past. I urge the people of Uganda not to allow unscrupulous leaders to once again divide us along tribal, religious and other sectarian lines. This practice has already brought untold suffering to our people who never benefit from such division. Let us learn to lie together in peace and tolerance. After all, while the country remains weak, divided and poor, what is there really to fight over?

Instead, given the enormous potential of our country, if we can ensure peace and untiy, there will be plenty of opportunities for all to benefit from. Therefore, let us resolve to transform the diversity of our ethnic, cultural and religious life into a mighty pool of strength for the development of our society.

Third, we must work together to lay a solid foundation for democracy in our country.

In this regard the Military Council intends to convene, in the near future, a national conference which will enable the people of Uganda to discuss the future of the country directly and freely. The national conference will set in motion arrangements for returning the country to parliamentary democracy. I am convinced that a genuine democratic process is the best way to ensure future peace and stability in our country. For its part, the Military Council remains committed to a rapid return to civilian democratic administration.

Fourth, the government has drawn up a programme for the resettlement of returnees and displaced persons, and for the rehabilitation of the areas damaged during the war. This will be implemented as a matter of urgency and priority. We hope that the international community will contribute generously to this humanitarian programme.

Fifth, we must work heard to establish adequate security throughout the country and conditions in which the human rights of all Ugandans will be fully respected and protected. In particular, we must respect the sanctity of life. I reaffirm government's policy that those who may have been responsible for gross violation of human rights in the past must be prosecuted and punished for their crimes. This will be done not in a spirit of revewnge but for the sake of justice.

Sixth, the lack of peace and stability in our country has greatly hampered development.

I take this opportunity to pay a very special and warm tribute to President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya for his patience and tireless efforts to bring peace to Uganda. The government and people of Uganda will always associate this peace agreement with President Moi, without whose statesmanship and personal involvement, this agreement would not have been possible. We thank the government and people of Kenya for their hospitality, support and understanding during the difficult period of the negotiations.

I also wish to record here our gratitude to Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, chairman of the CCM [Chama Cha Mapinduzi] of Tanzania who worked as hard to bring peace to Uganda before his recent retirement as president of Tanzania. We are very grateful to his successor, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, the government and people of Tanzania for their consistent support for peace and unity in Uganda and to all friends of Uganda who have stood by us and helped to bring peace to our country, we say thank you, thank you very much.

Finally, to my fellow Ugandans, I wish to say this. The hemorrhage which has drained our collective strength and sapped the life of the nation must now end. Let us, today, enter a new era: the era of peace, I am confident that working together in reconciliation and tolerance, we can achieve this and give our country hope for a future of stability, prosperity, national unity and democracy.

May god bless our country and all its people.

Okello Returns From Nairobi to Big Welcome

AB171435 Paris AFP in English 1335 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Kampala, Dec 17 (AFP) — Uganda's head of state General Tito Okello returned home to a big welcome today after signing a peace agreement in Nairobi with guerrilla opposition leader Yoweri Museveni.

Church leaders, foreign diplomats accredited to Uganda, and top government officials turned up at Entebbe Airport to greet the chairman of the ruling Military Council, who made no speech on his arrival. Among religious leaders at the airport was Uganda's Roman Catholic primate, Emmanuel Cardinal Nsubuga, a frequent critic of the human rights records of Ugandan governments, who has usually been conspicuously absent from state functions. His presence at the welcome for General Okello is bound to be seen as a seal of approval for the Nairobi accord from the country's Roman Catholic community, which comprises about half the popualtion.

The agreement is also likely to be supported by one of the main political parties, the former opposition Democratic Party, whose leader Paul Ssemogerere was a top negotiator for the government in the peace talks.

Uganda radio today suspended its programmes to give live coverage of the signing ceremony in Nairobi and the return of General Okello. Freshly-composed songs about peace were being played on the radio, many praising General Okello as the country's peace maker.

Ugandans Jubilant

EA171556 Dakar PANA in English 1417 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Kampala, 17 Dec (UNA/PANA) — Ugandans have greeted with joy the signing of the peace agreement today in Nairobi between the ruling Uganda Military Council and the main guerrilla group in the country, the National Resistance Army, NRA.

Kampala streets are streaming with jubilant Ugandans ready to give a rousing welcome from Nairobi to Uganda's head of state, Gen Tito Okello, who is scheduled to address a massive rally at Kampala's city square, this afternoon.

A UGANDA NEWS AGENCY, (UNA) correspondent in Nairobi says after signing the agreement with NRA leader, Mr Yoweri Museveni, Gen Okello said there was no victor nor vanquished under the settlement, adding it is the people of Uganda as a whole who had today won the victory of peace.

The arrangement entered into and the various responsibilities assigned within the agreement do not represent an equation of power. The government for its part has accepted these commitments solely for the sake of peace, Gen Okello stressed.

CAMEROON

President Biya Receives SWAPO Leader Nujoma

AB161937 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] The head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya, this evening received in audience the leader of the South West African People's Organization, SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma. He arrived in Cameroon yesterday to express the (?deep) feelings of the Namibians for the liberation support received morally and materially until now from the Cameroonian head of state and Cameroonian people. Mr Sam Nujoma told our staffman James Achani Fontem, after an audience with the head of state, that he has been briefing President Biya and Cameroonian authorities in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs about the actual situation of the Namibian struggle for independence.

[Begin recording] [Nujoma] I am very happy indeed (?with SWAPO) that we positively responded to his excellency the head of state of the Republic of Cameroon's invitation for us to visit your beautiful country. And secondly, we have briefed the honorable foreign minister and his excellency the head of state about the progress of the armed liberation struggle currently being waged by the determined commanders, combatants, men and women of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, the military wing of SWAPO. And we also seized the opportunity of expressing our profound gratitude and appreciation to his excellency, president of the Republic of Cameroon, to the government and peoples of Cameroon for their concrete material assistance, financial contributions to the OAU Liberation Committee, and which SWAPO benefits from, as well as their direct (?aid) to our movement.

[Fontem] Namibia and the rest of southern Africa cannot be liberated only with the application of economic sanctions, hence the idea the Western countries are trying to propagate. What is your opinion as leader of SWAPO?

[Nujoma] Well, in the first place, the entire Continent of Africa (?must) be free from the chains of colonialism, imperialism, and foreign domination. And some of the African countries freed themselves through the intensification of the armed liberation struggle, and we believe also that certainly Namibia's independence is inevitable. It will come either through the barrel of the gun, or through the negotiations, or through the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435, which envisages a decolonization process through elections. So, we are ready for elections; we are challenging the Botha regime to accept implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435. We have therefore considered that either through the barrel of the gun or negotiations Namibia shall be free.

[Fontem] Your Excellency, this question must be pertinent. You know a fight like the one SWAPO is leading cannot do without some internal problems [words indistinct] some small factions led by blacks who gather round and team up with the stronger side in the country. What is SWAPO doing to team up with the other black factions so as to get stronger to be able to fight the racists?

[Nujoma] Well, SWAPO has invited all Namibian patriots to join its rank and file in order to confront the South African colonialists in our country, and many of the Namibian people have responded positively and they are joining the rank and file with SWAPO. That is why we have been fighting with the arms and [word indistinct] for the last 19 years. It's because of the support of the Namibian people that we are able to get ahead with the struggle, and of course, supplemented by the international community's support.

[Fontem] From here where will you be going to?

[Nujoma] I will be visiting Cameroon and the rest of the West African states before returning to southern Africa.

[Fontem] Thank for talking to us. [end recording]

Nujoma Ends Visit

AB171625 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Excerpt] SWAPO Leader Sam Nujoma left Yaounde last night at the end of a 24-hour official visit to Cameroon. Before leaving, Sam Nujoma told the press that SWAPO was being encouraged in the liberation struggle and gained support from African and other world countries as well as international organizations. The nationalist leader emphasized that the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO and its military wing are confident victory is at hand. He vehemently blamed the racist regime in Pretoria for the escalation of violence in Namibia characterized by the massive presence of the repressive South African [words indistinct]. The SWAPO leader also [word indistinct] on the rival internal factions within Namibia and relationships with the neighboring Frontline States.

President Biya Leaves for UDEAC Summit in Gabon

AB171615 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Excerpts] President Paul Biya has just left the country for Franceville where he will take part in the UDEAC [Customs and Economic Union of Central African States] summit.

The two-day summit officially begins tomorrow and would be attended by President Obiang Nguema of Equatorial Guinea, Andre Kolingba of the Central African Republic, Hissein Habre of Chad, Sassou Nguesso of Congo, and Paul Biya of Cameroon, all of whom would be received at the airport by host President Omar Bongo.

After the ground work by the committee of UDEAC experts, the ministerial council has also put finishing touches on a document containing more than 50 proposals, and regional projects covering trade, communications, infrastructure, and agriculture. These would be submitted to a final review and adopted or rejected by the heads of state summit.

UPC Reports Many 'Arbitrary Arrests'

AB171406 Paris AFP in French 1240 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Paris, 17 Dec (AFP) — Many "arbitrary arrests" have been made in Cameroon since the beginning of the month, notably in the southwest of the country, the Union of Cameroonian Peoples (UPC, a banned opposition movement) announced in a communique published today in Paris.

According to UPC, which names seven persons arrested, "it is very difficult to make a full list of those arrested" early this month, mostly in Yaounde and in Sangmelima in the Dja and Lobo Division (President Paul Biya's home division).

The UPC "denounces this unacceptable violation of human rights" and "demands the release of all those detained." Finally, it protests against the "rejection" of requests to return home made by Cameroonian political exiles.

CHAD

Habre Leaves for UDEAC Summit in Gabon

AB171652 Paris AFP in French 0902 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Ndjamena, 17 Dec (AFP) — The Chadian head of state [Hissein Habre] left Ndjamena on Tuesday morning for Franceville (Gabon), where he will be participating in the summit of heads of state of member countries of the Customs and Economic Union of Central African States [UDEAC].

Chad left UDEAC in 1986 and formally returned to it in 1984, during the summit held in Bangui, Central African Republic. At the time of its withdrawal, Chad considered that its rights had been "encroached" upon by its partners in the union.

The Chadian head of state is accompanied to Franceville by the Chadian minister of Finance, Elie Romba, and by the secretary general to the presidency of the Chadian republic, Kerim Togoi.

CONGO

PANA Director Leaves for Dakar To Assume Duty

AB171720 Dakar PANA in French 1325 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Brazzaville, 17 Dec (ACI/PANA] — Auguste Mpassi-Muba, the new director general of the PAN AFRICAN AGENCY [PANA], left Brazzaville on Tuesday morning for Dakar to assume his duties.

Before his departure, Mr Mpassi-Muba, (44), a Congolese national, said that he was confident in the future of PANA. He termed the organization as a precious instrument that will change the field of communications on the African Continent. Confident in the support of his government, notably in that of Ange Edouard Poungui, his country's prime minister, and Christian Gilbert Bembet, the minister of information and posts and telecommunications, the new PANA director general said he was optimistic about his first term of office, which begins at the start of 1986.

Mr Mpassi-Muba, who is also counting on the support of the consensus of the African ministers who took part in his election on 24 November in Cairo, told the CONGOLESE INFORMATION AGENCY his determination to serve Africa and let it benefit from his professional experience, which he gained throughout his 23 years of service in radio, television, and the printed press.

Mr Mpassi-Muba is the first statutory director general of PANA, it is recalled. He succeeds Niger's Cheick Ousmane Diallo, the former director of the pilot and the take-off stage of PANA.

GABON

Chad's Habre Arrives for UDEAC Summit

AB172145 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The president of the Republic, El Hadj Hissein Habre, arrived in Gabon this morning. The head of state, who is accompanied by the minister of finance and equipment and several of his close associates, will participate as of tomorrow in the heads of state summit of the Customs and Economic Union of Central African States [UDEAC] in Franceville.

ZAIRE

Cuban Official Explains Forced Landing of Plane

AB162002 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1315 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Paris, 16 Dec (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko on Saturday received Colonel Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, president of the Republic of Mauritania, and the Cuban vice minister of external relations, Jorge Bolanos Suarez, after participating last Friday in an official dinner reception held at the residence of King Hassan II, and which was also attended by the Gabonese, Togolese, Comorean, Mauritanian, Central African, and Ivorian leaders.

The Cuban vice minister went to Paris to convey to the MPR founding chairman a message from President Castro in connection with the fate of some Cuban soldiers who were detained in Kinshasa after entering Zairian territory under suspicious circumstances. The Cuban version of the story, according to the envoy, is that the plane, by which his fellow countrymen traveled, lost its way and was forced to land in Zaire because it was out of fuel. President Castro's envoy could not, however, explain why the occupants of the plane believed that they had to burn their plane and destroy the flight documents, whereas they were at liberty to seek aid from local Zairian authorities. It is this issue that Zaire would like to see cleared up.

Briefs

World Bank Aid — Kinshasa, 11 Dec (AZAP) — The World Bank will give aid to Zaire within the framework of the

1986-1990 5-year development plan. This was stated by Michael Wiehen, director of World Bank programs for Africa, at the end of a meeting with First State Commissioner Kengo wa Dondo at the Council Building on Wednesday. On the 5-year development plan, Mr Wiehen indicated that the bank plans to contribute $100 million each year toward its implementation for the next 3 years. The amount will come from the Agency for International Development. Under the World Bank's special fund for sub-Saharan Africa, Zaire could receive $50 million a year for 3 years. The bank has also provided for a $90 million loan for the rehabilitation of the General Quarries and Mines Company. [Excerpts]*[Kinshasa AZAP in French 1705 GMT 11 Dec 85 AB]*

EEC Financial Aid — Kinshasa, 11 Dec (AZAP) — Two proposed financial aid packages of the EEC to Zaire were approved in Brussels on Tuesday by the Committee of the European Development Fund, (EDF). Patrick Towers Picton, delegate of the European Commission to Zaire, informed the first state commissioner about this at a meeting in the Council Building on Wednesday. The first proposal involving an amount of 10 million ECU [European Currency Units] ($7 million) will come into effect in January 1986 and will cover a 3-year period. It willbe in the form of technical assistance to the Customs and Excise Office. The second proposal falls within the framework of the SYSMIN [expansion unknown] and involves an amount of 40 million ECU. A contribution of the European Investment Bank, about 40 million ECU, will be added to this amount. [Excerpts] *[Kinshasa AZAP in French 1715 GMT 11 DEC 85 AB]*

Envoy to Cuba Appointed — Kinshasa, 10 Dec (AZAP) — The founding chairman of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, president of the Republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, has appointed Citizen Nsimba Ndombe as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zaire to the Republic of Cuba, reports a communique issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and released to the AZAP on Monday. [Excerpt]*[Kinshasa AZAP in French 0847 GMT 10 Dec 85 AB]*

New Mauritanian Envoy — Kinshasa, 9 Dec (AZAP) — The new Mauritanian envoy to Zaire, Mohamed Mahamoud Ould el-Housseni, left Kinshasa on Monday for Brazzaville, for a familiarization tour prior to the presentation of his letters of accreditation to the authorities of the People's Republic of Congo. Mr Mohamed, who is accreditted to Zaire, Congo, Rwanda, and Burundi, resumed duties in Zaire on 15 November. [Text]*[Kinshasa AZAP in French 1620 GMT 9 Dec 85 AB]*

BENIN

Talks on Cooperation Held With Cuban Delegation

AB171550 Parakou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Cubans and Beninese have been meeting in Cotonou since this morning in order to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between their two countries. The fifth Beninese-Cuban intergovernmental session was opened at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation by Minister Frederic Affo in the presence of Comrade Miguel Rodriguez, vice chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation of the Republic of Cuba and leader of the Cuban delegation. Carlos Castillo, the Cuban ambassador in Benin, was also present. Benin was represented by cadres of various ministries and senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

After a decade of fruitful exchanges, the cooperation between the two countries has entered a phase of maturity, Comrade Frederic Affo said this morning. Comrade Affo emphasized the satisfaction and deep gratitude of the Beninese people over the development of the bilateral relations. There are many reasons for this satisfaction. Minister Affo mentioned particularly the activities of the Cuban sanitary brigade in the hospitals of Porto Novo, Cotonou, and Parakou; the important contribution being made by Cuban professors in the field of linguistics [words indistinct] in many educational institutions; and the activities of Cuban basketball, boxing, and athletics coaches. Minister Affo also mentioned the fields of rural development, industry, construction, and social security. Two hundred Beninese scholarship holders are now studying in Cuba and the first group of Beninese doctors trained completely in Cuba has just returned home at the end of their studies.

The vice chairman of the Cuban state committee also his expressed happiness over the excellent relations between the two countries.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Says Guinea, Togo Seek Admission to CEAO

AB171717 Paris AFP in French 1219 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Ouagadougou, 17 Dec (AFP) — Captain Thomas Sankara, head of state of Burkina Faso and current chairman of the West African Economic Community (CEAO), has asked that Togo and Guinea be admitted into this community. The request is contained in messages sent by President Sankara on 13 December to General Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo and General Lansana Conte, Guinean head of state, to inform them of the successful holding of the first solidarity days of the youth of CEAO member-countries in Ouagadougou from 23 November to 7 December.

In similar messages which were also addressed to other heads of state of the organization (Benin, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Sengal), as well as that of Ghana, Capt Sankara expresses his satisfaction with the success of the first solidarity days activities, which have confirmed "our common desire and determination to make our subregion an entity of peace and of economic and soical interests to the benefit of our peoples."

In the message sent to the Mali president, General Moussa Traore, Capt Sankara informed him that a trophy was dedicated to Malian youth in response to the general request of the participants.

Mali, which was absent at the meeting, did not give any official explanation for this absence which was much regretted by Capt Thomas Sankara in his press conference given in Ouagadougou on 6 Decmeber.

Soviet Delegation Makes Inspection Tour

AB162242 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] A Soviet mission conducted an inspection tour in our country from 29 November to 13 December. The delegation was asked to examine with Burkinabe authorities the possibilities of diversifying the fields of cooperation, notably in the sectors of health, well-sinking, and mining. During its visit to our country, the Soviet delegation expressed appreciation for efforts made by the Burkinabe people to develop their country on a socioeconomic level.

During their discussions with Burkinabe authorities, the members of the Soviet delegation were briefed on the needs of our country for technical assistance and equipment in order to implement the policy of development initiated by the National Council of the Revolution in the fields of health and rural water supply. The Soviet experts promised to inform the Soviet Government of the Burkinabe needs in various fields.

We can express the hope that this visit will be followed by concrete acts within the framework of active solidarity between the Soviet and Burkinabe peoples.

Italian Delegation Arrives To Discuss Aid

AB171840 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] An Italian delegation, headed by (Antonio d'Andreas), the permanent under secretary of the Italian secretary of state for emergency assistance to the Third World, arrived in Ouagadougou yesterday evening, 16 December. The delegation is here following negotiations held between Burkina Faso and Italy in March 1985 since the adoption by the Italian Government of a law granting 1 billion lire in aid for the victims of drought. Through the National Commission for the Fight Against the Effects of the Drought, Burkina Faso submitted a number of emergency projects to Italy during the visit of Mr (Forte), the under secretary of state in charge of the utilization of the Italian Emergency Fund, in 1985.

The present delegation, which is being headed by (Antonio d'Andreas), will help in concluding the negotiations on the pro-

jects to be financed by Italy within the framework of the rehabilitation of our provinces which have been affected.

Mr (d'Andreas) this morning held his first meeting with Comrade Josephine Ouedraogo, the minister of family welfare and national solidarity and president of the National Commission for the Fight Against the Effects of the Drought.

GHANA

GHANAIAN TIMES Criticizes U.S. Decision on Aid

AB171011 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 17 Dec 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Writing under the heading "I told you so," the *GHANAIAN TIMES* says the decision by the United States to withhold aid to Ghana in 1986 did not come as a surprise since the action was hinted at the time of the unjustified expulsion of four Ghanaian diplomats from Washington. The paper refers to the U.S. decision to come to Ghana's aid only in time of natural disaster or emergency and prays that such emergency does not befall the nation.

The *TIMES* says emergency in the context of the Third World simply means that these nations are caught in conditions of malnutrition, ignorance, hunger, disease, and lack of the most basic amenities of life. The drought, floods, earthquake, and so on only aggravate the crises of developing countries. In other words, people in the Third World are in a permanent state of socioeconomic crisis. Any country which wants to demonstrate her humanism toward these countries should therefore do so continuously and without condition.

The *TIMES* says: Deciding to give aid only in times of emergency simply means that the United States will come to the funeral of Ghanaians when the mass of them are dead and need no more help anyway. The type of humanitarian aid America envisages is aid that cannot help Ghana to help herself.

The *TIMES* points out that Ghana cannot dictate to the United States what help or when to assist her nor how that country should run her foreign policy. However, Ghana can speak for herself as to what form of aid she needs. And if America thinks her aid to Ghana should come with Ghanaians allowing her to engage in espionage activities against the very people she claims to be helping, then we can say: "No thank you, Uncle Sam."

LIBERIA

New Legislature Begins Organizational Work

AB171440 Paris AFP in English 1415 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Monrovia, Dec 17 (AFP) — Liberia's new legislature formally met today to begin organizational work in preparation for the civilian administration which will take over in January. Members of the new legislature will elect a speaker and two deputy speakers of the House of Representatives and an acting president of the Senate at tomorrow's session. Various committees in both houses are also expected to be appointed during the working sessions which ends on January 5, the day before Head of State Samuel Doe is sworn in as president after more than five years at the head of a military regime.

However, it was still not known whether the opposition Unity Party of Edward Kesselly and the Liberia Unification Party of William Gabriel Kpolch would participate in the new legislature. Both parties and the main opposition, the Liberia Action Party, claimed last October's general election in which General Doe and his National Democratic Party were declared the winners was "rigged", and said they would boycott the legislature. But the Action Party reversed its decision Saturday and said it would take up its seats in the new legislature in the "spirit of promoting genuine national reconstruction, unity, peace and understanding".

Representatives Abdule Kiawu and J.B. Lansana of the Unity Party attended today's parliamentary session, but party sources said they were representing themselves.

At an informal meeting Monday Vice President-elect Harry Moniba urged the legislators to put aside what he called "party differences" and work together in the "spirit of national reconciliation".

Vice President-Elect Receives Certificate, Comments

AB172156 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] The vice president-elect of Liberia, Mr Harry Moniba, and other legislators-elect were today presented certificates of qualification by the Special Elections Commission, Secom, at the Capitol Building in Monrovia.

Presenting the certificates on behalf of Secom Chairman Emmett Harmon, Commissioner Isaac Reindorff said the certificates were the symbol of authority which empowers the legislators to function. Commissioner Reindorff then explained that the senators-elect would be categorized — seniors and juniors — based on the number of votes received in the general elections.

For his part, Vice President-elect Harry Moniba charged the legislators-elect to work hard to justify the trust reposed in them by the people, adding their job is not going to be easy. He described the certificates as a monument of what Liberians have done for them which he said implies that the people want men and women who would serve them. Even though we are all human beings, Dr Moniba continued, we should be expected to perform tasks beyond the scope of human beings at times, adding that this is where we have to prove our ability. He then prayed for God's guidance for the honorable men in the course of their duties and noted that with God, everything is possible.

Yugoslavia To Assist in Road Construction

AB162119 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] The Government of Yugoslavia has agreed to assist Liberia in its infrastructural development program, especially in the area of road construction. (?Zorka Sekula), a senior member of the Yugoslav Parliament who made the disclosure today, said his government's long desire to participate in the development of Liberia was about to be realized. Mr (?Sekula), who arrived in Liberia recently at the head of a seven-man delegation from Belgrade, was speaking when his delegation paid a courtesy call on the vice president of the Interim National Assembly, Dr Harry Moniba, at the capitol building. He said the purpose of the visit was to present project proposals as well as seek the Liberian Government's approval for the construction of more than 160 miles of the Ganta-Harper highway.

Mr (?Sekula), who is also president of [name indistinct] company, a construction firm based in Yugoslavia, said if the proposal is approved his company will begin its portion of the highway as soon as possible. He further told Dr Moniba that his government believes in the fight for human rights and civil liberties, adding: This is why we should like to see the improvement in the living standard of all developing countries. Mr (?Sekula) said it was time for both the Yugoslav and Liberian Governments to fully utilize Liberia's resources in the best interest of its citizens. He said his country was not only interested in building roads in the country, but also training young Liberians who would like to engage in road construction. He thanked the Liberian Government for the warm reception accorded his delegation since it arrived in the country last week.

For his part, Dr Moniba briefed the delegation on efforts government was making to improve the living conditions of the Liberian people. He said road construction was a major priority to government and expressed the hope that with the cooperation of the Yugoslav Government this goal will be achieved. He assured that government would approve the proposal, and further hoped this would be the beginning of a long-standing relationship.

MALI

Foreign Minister Goes to Belgrade for Meeting

AB172052 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr Alioune Blondin Beye, who represented the head of state at the 12th France-Africa summit held from 11 to 13 December 1985, leaves Paris today for Belgrade where he will preside over the sessions of the Mali-Yugoslavia Joint Commission.

NIGERIA

Minister Cited on Plan for African Oil Group

AB172135 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Plans are under way to set up an African continental consultative group on petroleum. Already, negotiations are going on among African members of OPEC for the formation of the group.

The minister of petroleum resources, Professor Tam David-West, announced this yesterday in Lagos when he received the chief executive of the national petroleum corporation of Zaire, Mr Mpaye Ngwo ne Nkimi Bansabe. Prof David-West disclosed that he had held talks with his counterparts from Libya, Algeria, and Gabon on the issues. The minister explained that when the organization was set up, it would create a forum for African producers of oil to study the global oil industry as (?expected) of the continent and take a stand whenever necessary.

A formal meeting of the consultative group is scheduled to be held in Lagos next month. Mr Bansabe has delivered a special message from President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire to Prof David-West.

Banned Party Leader Cited on Political Situation

AB171528 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] The leader of the banned Unity Party of Nigeria [UPN], Chief Obafemi Awolowo, has said that the political stability of the country depends on the viability and stability of the economy. Chief Awolowo stated this in Lagos yesterday while testifying before the judicial commission of inquiry into the affairs of the defunct Federal Electoral Commission [Fedeco]. He also suggested that there was a need for an accurate census if any effective political process was to succeed.

The former UPN leader recommended the Westminister system of government with some modifications as the most ideal for the country because of its inherent checks and lesser cost. He also advocated the appointment of the electoral chief by the National Assembly and a reform of the police force to meet the demands of future elections. Chief Awolowo identified widespread corruption, dishonesty, and immorality as some of the factors that featured in the last general elections. He suggested stringent punishment for fraudulent electoral officers.

In his own testimony, the former national chairman of the defunct Nigerian People's Party, Chief Adeniran Oginsanya, dismissed the belief that all politicians were corrupt. He stated that some of the party's eqiipment and vehicles were gifts and donations from supporters and friends. He said that the former national leader of the defunct party, Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, was not involved in the running of the party.

SENEGAL

President Diouf Receives France's Nucci

AB172232 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The head of state [Abdou Diouf] received Christian Nucci, French minister of cooperation this morning. Here is the statement made by Mr Nucci after the meeting:

[Begin Nucci recording] I came to greet the president and discuss current issues, such as cooperation between France and Senegal, cooperation between France and Africa, and cooperation at the level of the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency. I also reported on all the actions that are going to be undertaken after the France-African summit in preparation for the summit of French-speaking countries, a meeting which President Diouf would like us to take seriously. [end recording]

President Chairs Cooperation Agency Meeting

AB162251 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Excerpt] This morning the head of state chaired the opening ceremony of the 10th general assembly of the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency [ACCT]. Attending the opening ceremony were the speaker of the National Assembly, the president of the Economic and Social Council, members of the government and of the diplomatic corps.

Twenty-one member-countries attended the Niamey conference and now, there are 39 at the Dakar meeting, 39 members in addition to 2 observers — the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and Equatorial Guinea — which is a good score Diouf said in his opening speech. The agency has attained noble heights because of its efforts at promoting the French language, African national languages, and the development of our respective cultures, he added.

Algerian Telecommunications Minister Begins Visit

AB162154 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Boualem Bessaieh, Algerian minister of posts and telecommunications, arrived in Dakar this afternoon. He will pay a 3-day official visit to Senegal. He was met on arrivial by Djibo Ka minister of information, telecommunications, and relations with parliament; and the Algerian ambassador.

Foreign Minister Fall Leaves for Ghana

AB172236 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Ibrahima Fall, minister of foreign affairs, and Madou Diouf, vice speaker of the National Assembly, left Dakar today for Accra and Conakry. Mr Fall is the bearer of a personal message from the head of state, Abdou Diouf, current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, to the Ghanaian head of state Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings.

Madou Diouf is also carrying a personal message from the president of the republic and current OAU chairman, to the Guinean head of state, Brigadier General Lansana Conte.

SIERRA LEONE

Iranian Delegation Arrives in Freetown

GF170613 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] An Iranian delegation headed by the deputy foreign minister arrived in the Sierra Leone capital of Freetown yesterday, on the last leg of an African tour. The delegation held a meeting with the president of Sierra Leone and discussed ways of expanding ties between the two countries.

During this meeting, Mr Besharati outlined Iran's position and views on Third World countries, especially African nations, and said: If this unwanted war had not been imposed on us, we would have been able to extend more help to African countries.

The Sierra Leone president expressed satisfaction with the friendly ties between the two countries and stressed the need to strengthen and expand these ties. He outlined Sierra Leone's economic difficulties, and he thanked Iran for the help it extended to his country and asked that this be continued.

The Iranian delegation also met for talks with the Sierra Leone foreign minister. The foreign minister said that although relations between the two nations do not have a long history, they are strong and basic.

Momoh Receives Delegation

AB171255 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Dr Momoh yesterday morning received in audience a delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran. The minister of state in the Iranian Foreign Affairs Ministry, Mr Ali Mohammad Besharati, who led his country's delegation in conveying a congratulatory message from Ayatollah Khomeyni to Dr Momoh, pledged that Iran would extend a hand of brotherhood and give support to the new leader's mission to improve on the nation's economy. President Momoh thanked the minister for briefing him about the situation in the Gulf. He said he has been following keenly the developments in that area. He described the situation in the Gulf as most unfortunate, resulting in senseless loss of life and property and hoped that sanity would prevail and calm restored in the region.

On the national scene, President Momoh said one of the most urgent needs of the new administration in its bid to revitalize the economy was lack of refined oil. The nonavailability of oil, he said, affects the entire facet of life and help in that area was of vital importance to ameliorate the present situation. While acknowledging with gratitude and appreciation various assis-

tance Iran rendered over the years, particularly in oil supply by the Iranian Government, Dr Momoh made a passionate appeal for more assistance in that line, particularly at this period of economic emergency. [Passage indistinct].

TOGO

African Jurists To Investigate Recent Bomb Blasts

AB180753 Paris AFP in English 0711 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Paris, Dec 18 (AFP) — Unclaimed bomb blasts in Togo which killed two people early this month, and caused property damage in August and September, are to be investigated by a mission from the Association of African Jurists [AJA] leaving for Lome today.

Fifteen people were arrested at the end of September and charged with subversion, but Interior Minister Kpotivi Djidjoge Lacle admitted at the time that investigations had shown no link between them and the first two series of explosions, which all occurred in the capital.

The AJA office here said the inquiry team would question the accused, and the Togolese Government and judicial authorities, and then report to the government in Lome. The probe was proposed by the Association, which was formed in 1979 to promote and defend human rights in Africa. The four lawyers comprising the inquiry are AJA President Benoit Ngom (Senegal) and Vice-President Charles Tchoungang (Cameroon), and Amina Messaoudi (Morocco) and Lamine Faye (Guinea).

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Receives Message From Hungary's Kadar

MB170622 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received a message from Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, at Futungo de Belas, in Luanda, yesterday.

The message was delivered by Andras Gulyas, the Hungarian ambassador to Angola, who congratulated Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos on his reelection as chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola during the second congress.

MOZAMBIQUE

Further on People's Assembly Session Proceedings

Machel Speech 13 Dec

MB161623 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Speech by Mozambican President Sar 'a Machel at the 14th session of the People's Assembly in Map. o on 13 December — recorded]

[Excerpts] Deputies, during the introduction of the plan and budget draft laws at the plenary session yesterday morning, we had the opportunity to deal with the economic and social situation in our country. I would like to take this opportunity as we are all gathered at this plenary session to discuss a few points. When we assessed the 1985 and 1986 State Central Plan [PEC] and Budget, I thought that I should also address you in order to convey a number of views that were discussed by the council of ministers, namely what must be done by government and (?deputies).

This session is being held at the end of the 10th anniversary of our national independence. In assessing 1985's economic and social activities, we are in a way evaluating the results of our work in 10 years of independence. This is a responsibility that each one of you must be able to assume in a courageous and objective manner and with a spirit of criticism and self-criticism during this session. We must know how to touch the sore spot and identify the errors and deviations as well as their causes. This is fundamental for us to be able to outline correct guidelines for the fulfillment of the decisions made by the fourth congress and in accordance with the Constitution of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Therefore, I felt the need to address this supreme ongan of state power in my capacity as deputy of the People's Assembly.

We have been briefed on the fulfillment of the 1985 PEC and budget management and on the 1986 PEC and the state General Budget draft laws. In a joint session with the People's Assembly Standing Commission and the council of ministers, the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party had the opportunity to assess these documents on Saturday.

We have achieved successes, but the general condition of the country is difficult. The year 1985 reflects the accumulated effects of years of criminal action by armed banditry, the devastating effects of natural disasters, and the international economic crisis. However, this is not sufficient to explain the shortcomings. To a large extent, these are also the result of errors and even deviations that still (?persist). It is necessary to identify and be aware of such errors and deviations so that we may (?move forward).

What do we see when we assess our economy? When assessing the agricultural sector we only say that state agricultural production has dropped by 35 percent in 1985. We say that this reduction was due in particular to the shortage of fertilizers and fuel. In our assessment, we don't check our performance and its results while fulfilling the fourth congress guidelines. The congress outlined a role to be played by each one of the social sectors, namely state, cooperative, private, and family sectors.

We are aware of (?official) shortcomings and that there are [words indistinct] to be carried out in particular in the private and family sectors.

The family sector has great potential. Our experience and history tell us that this sector can play an important role in eliminating famine and producing raw materials for industry and export. Most of us still regard the peasants as a shapeless and indistinct mass. We don't look into the real reasons in order to determine the bottlenecks that hinder production by the family sector, or surplus production by peasant families and the whereabouts of such production. We do not determine where to send consumer goods to encourage crop production. We also do not determine how many tons of produce from this and previous years still need to be exported, the amount of produce that may rot because of lack of transport, and what actions should be taken to prevent corn, sunflower, beans, and cashew nuts produced by enterprises and peasants from rotting.

Had we done this we would have been able to detect problems in time and most of them could have been solved. Had we done this, production figures would have been higher than the present ones. We continue to be tied to formalities and vague assessment. We don't go into details because we have little or no contact with reality. That is why we are still faced with the contradictory situation of having famine in our country when we have corn, sunflower, and vegetables that are not exported and will rot.

What does this mean? It means in the final analysis that we do not trust the capability of the people. That is why we are incapable of going to the countryside to talk to the peasants, to provide them with specific programs and tasks, and to outline to them the number of hectares that each one of them must work on and what crops he must produce.

Small-scale projects have begun to be realized. However, we have not yet concentrated on these projects the coordinating capacity, guidelines, and control from the central organs. Our constitution

clearly defines that agriculture is the basis of our development. The Fourth Frelimo Party Congress outlined the path and methods to be employed for the fulfillment of this basic guideline. Without agriculture there cannot be industry or development. However, some still resist the transformation of these guidelines into programs of action for every citizen. They are afraid of involving everybody in food production because some might become rich and great (?proprietors). [words indistinct]

We are going to give land to the (?peasants). We are going to support them. [words indistinct] We still don't produce food, but we have already predicted that should we give land to the peasants they will become rich. So, we are not going to give land, but will have (?famine). [words indistinct].

Our problem is that we have a wrong view of the situation. When the third congress transformed the Limpopo Valley into the country's breadbasket we went there and took land away from the peasants. Then a rumor was spread, saying that we were going to nationalize the cattle that pull the plows. So, the peasants began to slaughter their cattle and put the plows [words indistinct] we discovered this in 1982.

When we appointed Minister Oscar Monteiro to run Gaza Province, he held extensive talks with the peasants. They were frank and said that famine in Gaza Province had been organized by the state. [Words indistinct] they told him, you took our farms (?from the Maputo River to the Rovuma River).

We wanted to take the farms away from all the peasants from the Maputo River to the Rovuma River, but it was only in Gaza that we did it. We corrected the measure, but not entirely because some insist that we must not give land to anybody otherwise people will become rich. This is a European view of the peasant concept, because they speak of workers, the working class, in Europe. So, we have also got to this stage when we say that we have land problems. We have the problem of lack of people to occupy the land, but we do not want to give land to the few people we have.

Therefore, the Fourth Frelimo Party Congress defined the path, the principles, and the methods to be followed for the fulfillment of this basic guideline. We state it once again: without agriculture there cannot be industry. There cannot be [words indistinct]. They will not eat, but die. There cannot be development. However, there is still resistance to the transformation of these guidelines into programs of action for every citizen. They are afraid of involving everybody in food production because some might become rich and great [words indistinct]. Should this be our present concern?

We have forgotten that our country is primarily a peasant country. All of us here are of peasant origin. We insist on talking of the working class and disregard the majority of the people, that is, the peasants. It is these (?slow) and mechanical ways of thinking and acting that have contributed to having shops with no food, no shoes, and clothes and not have our own piece of land.

Throughout these years we have been gaining (?new) experience, experience that indicates the path to increase production, eliminate famine, and provide shoes and clothes for all our people. It is a Mozambican experience formed by successes, but also by errors that we must correct. Whenever we go to our people, if we explain to them the correct objectives to be attained, they are always willing to follow us.

Mozambique is an agricultural country and will remain so for many years because agriculture is renewable wealth. We have not been paying the necessary attention to all this strength we have in land and farmers. Often we only convey tasks and plans without going into detail, without getting involved with the land and the peasants, nor discussing with the peasants what we are going to do and how we plan to do it. In order to find out how agriculture is performing we don't need to read detailed statistics. It is sufficient to enter a worker's house and see what he has to eat and the clothes and shoes he has to wear. Unfortunately, most of us only think of corn and sorghum when we speak of agriculture. However, a man, a child, a pregnant woman, or a youth cannot have an adequate diet by only eating corn and sorghum. We gained our independence in order to put an end to the sad colonial image that if you give the Mozambicans a bit of porridge or curry they will be well-fed. We must work in order to feed ourselves adequately. Therefore, agriculture means producing grain.

Our constitution is very clear in this regard. In order to win this battle we must all, without exception, produce. The state enterprises have problems with feeding their own workers. They encourage the workers to have their own plantations. The giant state enterprises with management problems must be reorganized by creating a number of smaller enterprises. A valid example can be found in Limpopo. For the first time we produced 35,000 metric tons of (?rice). I believe that next year we can produce 50,000 metric tons.

We called in Koreans. They are working there. They harvested 7 or 8 metric tons from each hectare. In an area where we had never produced even half a metric ton, the Koreans produced 4 metric tons. [Words indistinct] the Koreans are there. They are distributing land to peasants, to cooperatives, and to private owners. They have allocated abandoned plantations with running water to peasants whose land was of low fertility.

The positive results obtained in Gaza, Manica, and other areas indicate that this is the right procedure. We must apply it throughout the country. One of the ways to undo the consequences of the colonial administration is to (?improve the situation) of peasants by giving them fertile land in an organized manner.

Villages are born this way. Their economic foundations is understood and supported by the peasants. An example is Manhica, and what we are currently doing in Manhica, [words indistinct] Esperanca, and (Maloi).

This will facilitate state support and technical assistance to the peasants. It will facilitate the distribution of tools and it will benefit trade. This is the way to strenthen the country's defense.

It is the way to bring health and education to all the people. It is necessary that we know how to discuss these issues with the peasants of the cooperatives. They must be the ones to decide how

many ha should be allocated to each cooperative peasant and how many actions can be carried out collectively.

With regard to animal production, we cannot forget that 50 percent of cattle and more than 90 percent of sheep are in the hands of the individual peasant. Drought and famine have destroyed large quantities of [word indistinct]. So the path that we must follow to recover all this patrimony is to create conditions for all to have their own cattle and develop it. In this way we will have meat. The state will organize this trade through legal fairs. According to the constitution, every citizen has the right to have a piece of land that he can cultivate. What can he cultivate? Rice, lettuce, fruit beans, peanuts, and maize. And what can he feed his cows, ducks, and chickens? Every citizen has the right to produce for himself, to produce in order to feed his children and parents, and sell what he can, thus contributing toward satisfying the general needs of the people, one of which is food.

Many Mozambican citizens live in the big cities. They are unemployed, they can offer no security to their families, and they have no prospects for the future. They spend most of their time waiting in lines to get food. They live by doing small jobs, and they often lose their dignity by becoming involved in smuggling.

The district administrators, deputies, and the democratic mass organizations must organize the mobilization of all these people. They must distribute land, and give these people the necessary means so that men and women who are currently unemployed may produce for themselves and for society. (?They do not know what to do with themselves) here in Maputo.

However, the state cannot just distribute land, tools for work, and [word indistinct]. Everybody who has land must be made to use it correctly. Only thus [word indistinct] to have land and work.

We have not been seeking our objectives in the most correct manner. We have not been giving [words indistinct] to every peasant. The government, be it at the central, provincial, district, or locality level [words indistinct] in accordance with the capability of each peasant.

Closes Assembly

MB160924 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] In Maputo this afternoon, President Samora Machel pointed out that the forthcoming general elections should signify an advance in the process of democracy and socialism. The Mozambican leader, who was speaking during the closing ceremony of the 14th session of the People's Assembly added that next year's elections should reflect our country's evolution. Our first elections were held under specific circumstances. Some aspects of our constitution and electoral law also reflect the circumstances of the transitory nature of a young country like ours, President Samora Machel said.

In his speech, the president also noted that the forthcoming elections demanded a generalized offensive against armed bandits and those who bring misery to our people. The Mozambican head of state added that these elections should be an opportunity to strengthen national unity.

Machel Accuses South Africa of Sabotaging Economy

MB162020 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] President Samora Machel today once more accused South Africa of using the MNR terrorists to sabotage the Mozambican economy and to frustrate the growth of SADCC. President Samora Machel repeated the accusation while accepting the redentials of the new Malawian ambassador to Mozambique, Mclean Machinjili. He said the aggressive acts of the apartheid regime cover all of southern Africa either through direct aggression or by using bandit gangs as an extension of its army. President Machel pointed out that MNR banditry also had damaging effects of Malawi because of that country's natural exit to the sea are the rail links to the Mozambican ports of Beira and Nacala which have been targets of the MNR bandits. The Mozambican leader said that banditry directly affects the growth of bilateral economic relations between Mozambique and Malawi and damages the social well being, progress, and happiness of the peoples of the two countries.

President Machel underlined that no one has the right to remain indifferent when national and regional interests were endangered by terrorist hordes organized and controlled by the apartheid regime. He said only the total liquidation of the bandits could bring a future of peaceful stability to the region. The president pledged that Mozambique will continue its struggle against South African-backed banditry with total commitment. He also reiterated Mozambique's political, moral, and diplomatic support to the South African people led by the ANC in their struggle to build a democratic, just, and nonracial society. He expressed admiration for the courage and determination of South African men and women confronting a powerful and brutal military and police machine of Pretoria.

Mr Machinjili, who served as Malawi's ambassador to South Africa from 1978 to 1982, said his government was very sad at the continued activities of the enemies of Mozambique. He said he regretted attempts by elements hostile to the development of cordial relations between Mozambique and Malawi to associate Malawi with the activities of anti-Frelimo bandits. Mr Machinjili pledged Malawi's respect for the sovereignty of other states and noninterference in their internal affairs.

Visits Manica Province

MB171137 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] President Samora Machel arrived in Chimoio city this morning on a working visit to Manica Province. During this visit, he will learn about developments in this part of the country after the victories of the joint Mozambican-Zimbabwean forces in August.

The Mozambican head of state was welcomed at Chimoio airport by Manica Province Governor Manuel Antonio and other party

and state officials, as well as by Mozambican and Zimbabwean army personnel.

Thousands of people enthusiastically greeted President Samora Machel on his arrival in Manica Province. In a rally held in Chimoio last September, President Samora Machel had promised to return to Manica Province before the end of this year.

At the time, President Samora Machel visited Casa Banana, and toured the (Ifloma) complex, as well as the (Chinhamacungo) cooperative.

Speaks During Visit
MB180546 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] President Samora Machel reiterated in Chimoio this afternoon that the elimination of the armed bandits is urgent because current conditions are favorable. Speaking at a meeting with the Manica provincial government, Samora Machel explained that the armed bandits have been disorganized since the storming and destruction of their central base in Gorongosa last August. The international community admits that the Mozambican Government has no opposition inside Mozambique, Machel said, adding that the taking of the Gorongosa base exposed the role of South Africa.

On the objectives of his working visit to Manica Province, President Samora Machel said and we quote: We have come here to gain a better understanding of the situation, unquote. During the meeting, Manuel Antonio, the provincial governor, presented a report on Manica Province in the political, military, economic, and social fields.

President Samora Machel is accompanied on this working visit by Health and Natural Resources Minister Pascoal Mocumbi, Justice Minister Magid Osman, and Lieutenant General Armando Panguene, deputy defense minister and national political commissar, as well as by Valeriano Ferrao, Mozambican ambassador to the United States.

According to news from our Manica regional station, the supreme Mozambican leader will attend a reception hosted by Manuel Antonio, the Manica provincial governor.

Chissano Meets With Tanzanian Prime Minister
MB170540 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] In Dar es Salaam today, Mozambique's minister of foreign affairs, Joaquim Chissano, held talks with Joseph Warioba, prime minister and first vice president of Tanzania. The talks, which were also attended by Benjamin Mkapa, Tanzania's minister of foreign affairs, and Francisco Madeira, Mozambique's ambassador to Tanzania, dealt with the latest events in southern Africa. Minister Chissano has been in Dar es Salaam since yesterday on a visit that has been described as part of the regular contacts between the two governments.

Tomorrow, the Mozambican minister of foreign affairs is scheduled to travel to Zanzibar, where he will meet Idris Abdul Wakil, president of Zanzibar and second vice president of Tanzania.

SOUTH AFRICA

Further on Aftermath of Messina Explosion

Pik Botha Comments
MB171620 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1613 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 17, SAPA — The Zimbabwean Government had reconfirmed to Pretoria's representative in Harare that it would not allow its territory to be used for the planning or execution of acts of violence against its neighbours, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today.

In a statement from Pretoria, Mr Botha said the envoy had contacted the Zimbabwean Government yesterday in connection with the landmine blast in the border region two days ago in which six white South Africans were killed.

"It is hoped that discussions between the countries' security forces will take place in order to take care of the problem," Mr Botha said.

Although it was reported from Harare that junior officers from both security forces had met in the border region today, an SA Defence force spokesman said he was not aware of any meeting.

The SADF earlier confirmed that area commanders along Transvaal's border with Zimbabwe would hold talks "shortly" with their Zimbabwean counterparts, but no date was mentioned.

Mr Botha said that in the contact with the Zimbabwean Government, the South African envoy had "... emphasised the seriousness of the situation that has been caused by the explosion."

Four of the victims of the blast, the latest in a series of landmine explosions in the northern Transvaal in the past month, were aged 10 years and younger.

"The Government of Zimbabwe reconfirmed that that government will not let its territory be used for the planning or execution of acts of violence against any of its neighbouring states, including South Africa," Mr Botha said.

ANC Spokesman Interviewed
MB180720 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 17 Dec 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Urgent talks have been taking place today between military commanders of Zimbabwe and South Africa at the town of Beit Bridge on their common border. It follows a South African protest note about Sunday's landmine explosion on the South

African side of the border in which six whites were killed. The South Africans claim the mine was laid by ANC guerrillas who crossed over from Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe denies that the ANC has any bases on its territory, but South Africa is hinting darkly at hot pursuit raids. At the ANC headquarters in Lusaka, Habbi Maini asked a foreign affairs spokesman, John Makhathini, if the ANC did operate out of Zimbabwe.

[Begin recording][Makhathini] Definitely not, definitely not. The ANC does not operate from Zimbabwe. That is very well known. The apartheid regime has an unparalleled record in falsification of what is happening in southern Africa. We have seen it attack Lesotho, Botswana, and even Zambia claiming that, you know, so-called hot pursuit. It uses the neighboring countries as a scapegoat whenever it runs into serious problems inside the country because of the intensified armed struggle by the ANC it then, let us say, resorts to state terrorism. That was sure to (?be) in keeping with the regime's strategy of transforming the whole of southern Africa into a buffer (?belt) stretching from coast to coast in the hope that it can turn the rising tide of revolution.

[Maini] Looking at your activities throughout the year, would you say ANC is going backwards or forwards?

[Makhathini] Oh, very much forward by leaps and bounds, very much forward. Look, I can only [word indistinct] just say that we are witnessing in fact the start of the beginning of the end, the start of the beginning of the end, which does not mean that the remaining mileage is going to be smooth. The darkest hour is, you know, at dawn. This is what we should anticipate but at the same time, we should not exclude the possibility of this apartheid system collapsing very suddenly. Sooner or later, we are definitely going to see that every maneuver, whether it is repression or so-called reforms, only helps to spark the fires of revolution, and the people inside the country smell victory and you can see by the defiant mood that they have adopted of late because, I mean, the country is indeed already ungovernable and the people have realized this and they are stepping up the offensive. [end recording]

ANC Expects Retaliation

MB171430 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] The ANC expects South Africa to take retaliatory action against Zimbabwe. The ANC's chief representative in Zimbabwe, (Reddy Mazimba), has appealed to the international community to provide Harare with material, diplomatic, and financial aid to meet a possible attack from south of the Limpopo. He also categorically denied the ANC has bases in Zimbabwe, claiming they are fighting Pretoria from within the country.

Slabbert Condemns Explosion

MB171829 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1810 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 17, SAPA — Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the opposition, tonight condemned the landmine explosion in Messina, saying calm and reason should prevail and everything should be done to undercut a further escalation of violence.

In a statement to SAPA tonight, Dr Slabbert, the leader of the official opposition in the House of Assembly and leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said:

"The landmine explosion that killed innocent people is a terrible developemnt in the conflict situation of South Africa and it must be condemned without qualification. My sympathies go out to the bereaved. This is a dangerous escalation in the spiral of violence and will certainly harden attitudes towards negotiation in the future. I believe that it is very important, even in this provocative atmosphere, that calm and reason should prevail and that everything should be done to undercut any futher escalation of violence."

SABC Commentary

MB180526 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Sunday's landmine explosion near the Zimbabwe border has again demonstrated how indiscriminately terrorism strikes: The six victims were all civilians, four of them children under the age of 10. It was the seventh incident since the first mine exploded near Messina three weeks ago, and in addition to a black tractor driver who paid with his life, 11 people have been injured.

It has surprised no one that the African National Congress has claimed responsibility. What is surprising, however, is an ANC spokesman's bland statement that it was unfortunate that civilians had died. The landmines had been planted in a relatively densely populated farming community, and a mine does not choose its victims. Black or white, man or woman, adult or child are all potential targets.

Equally unconvincing is the ANC claim that the mines had been planted by a cell operating inside South Africa's borders. It is simply too much of a coincidence that all of them exploded along the Zimbabwe border. This claim is not consistent with the evidence of farm workers that unidentified blacks had crossed over the Limpopo and later returned to Zimbabwe, or with the fact that trackers had followed the trial up to the border fence.

It is, however, in line with the ANC's declared intention of extending their activities to the rural areas, and to the white community in particular. The planting of landmines along the border of a neighboring state, which has thus far insisted that it will not allow its territory to be used as a launching pad for terrorism against South Africa, is also significant: It is a transparent attempt to provoke retaliatory action, thereby bringing South Africa into open conflict with Zimbabwe.

There is also another obvious objective: To sabotage the process of peaceful negotiation aimed at giving all South Africans political participation up to the highest level of government. An atrocity such as occurred at Messina, which horrifies civilized people, must inevitably cause a hardening of attitudes which suits

the ANC's revolutionary purpose. The more success reform achieves, the fewer grievances and inequities remain to be exploited. And in any case, the claim that the ANC is fighting for the liberation of the masses in South Africa is a myth: 19 of the 36 Central Committee members of this organisation are also members of the banned South African Communist Party, whose directive from the Kremlin is to transform South Africa by revolutionary means into a Marxist-socialist state.

Acts of terror, such as the landmine explosions, the car bombs in Pretoria and Durban, attacks on black town councillors and policemen, and the intimidation of thousands of black people who would prefer to get on with their daily lives and do their Christmas shopping unhindered, are tools of political warfare.

These are also the weapons of the weak, of organisations that cannot in their own right obtain active support from the people they claim to represent.

Unless the ANC renounces its terrorist tactics, there can be no justification for treating its leaders as respectable participants in the negotiating process. No democratic government can extend the hand of friendship to the planners and instigators of cold-blooded murder of innocents.

It is to be welcomed that the governments of the United States and Britain have condemned these latest acts of terror by the ANC. The 11 Western diplomatic representatives, who so readily attended the recent mass funeral in Mamelodi, would now perhaps consider traveling to the funerals of the latest landmine victims.

Pik Botha Rules Out Talks With ANC in Interview
MB171716 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Dec 85 p 17

[By Gary van Staden, Polical Reporter]

[Text] The South African Government intends to ignore the African National Congress in any future negotiations on the constitutional development of the country, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in a live interview with SABC-TV on Sunday night.

During the interview, conducted by Dr Willem de Klerk on TV's "Network" programme, Mr Botha said the Government could not negotiate with an organisation which refused to renounce violence.

"You cannot negotiate with the ANC.

"It is not because they are black. There are also some white leaders — those on our right who want to destroy the country — that I cannot negotiate with either," he said.

"You cannot negotiate with people like the ANC."

Questioned on the likely extent of ANC support in the country, in other words, could South Africa afford to ignore the ANC, Mr Botha said: "I am the last person who will say that the ANC does not have any support in South Africa — they probably have very large support — but how is it to be measured?

"Is their support freely given or based on intimidation and fear?" he asked.

The television interview — one of the rare occasions that a South African Cabinet Minister has agreed to such an appearance — may have been live but was, however, anything but lively.

At one point the credibility of the South African Government was raised in the discussion and Dr de Klerk asked Mr Botha why even the Western world appeared reluctant to admit progress was being made.

"They don't believe us," Mr Botha said.

"They just think that this is one or another schlenter we are busy pulling," he added.

Mr Botha went into a lengthly explanation of what could be done to improve the Government's credibility.

"Within South Africa we have to systematically proceed with the implementation of the reform process. In this way the black leaders can see that they are really a part of the new deal."

He said he was not downhearted or pessimistic about the prospect of getting negotiations with black leaders under way.

Mr Chris Heunis and his Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, as well as other Cabinet Ministers, were working day and night to get meaningful negotiations under way and that they were bound to succeed in the long run, Mr Botha said.

"We are always meeting with black leaders, often behind the scenes, in an attempt to determine their minimum demands," he said.

But, according to Mr Botha, the enemy (ANC) South Africa had to deal with was a formidable one.

"This enemy that we have to deal with has differing facets, different heads and feelers. He does not stand still, he does not want the reforms (past and future) to be marketed in the outside world.

"I am convinced, especially as regards the State President's announcements in January, that the ANC and its assistants in South Africa — and there are many, even in the churches and on the newspapers and other places — decided that it was an opportunity to destabilise the country," Mr Botha added.

He was not challenged on his statements that the church and Press in South Africa contained ANC elements.

Mr Botha said the ANC was bent on making the country ungovernable and that the organisation was not interested in sharing power but wanted it all.

SADF Refuses Comment on Reported Angolan Action

MB171544 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] The Mozambican News Agency, AIM, reports that South African forces are again operating inside Angolan territory. AIM says there have advanced to within 7 km of the town of N'giva, about 40 km north of the South-West African border with Angola.

The news agency says the Angolan military command at N'giva believes that these latest South African moves could herald the beginning of another major invasion, and Angolan spokesmen also allege that a large South African force was concentreted on the opposite side of the South-West African border and that it was being supported by tanks and artillery. However, the spokesman admitted that there was continuing contact between Angolan and South African officers. The SADF has refrained from commenting.

AZAPO President Addresses Durban Congress

MB160832 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1228 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Durban, Dec 15, SAPA — The tide has turned against the system of capitalism and racism in South Africa, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, president of the Azanian Peoples Organization, (AZAPO), told more than 700 wildly cheering supporters at AZAPO's annual congress in Durban today.

Mr Mkhabela arrived at the three-day congress a day late, saying he had been detained by police in the Transvaal on "some trumped up charge of public decency."

Delivering what he called "the state of the nation address," Mr Mkhabela said the crises confronting South Africa's rulers "and their Western sponsors" needed to be fully understood and taken seriously "if the socialist revolution is to be successfully advanced."

Mr Mkhabela said the government in answer to the so-called "total onsaught" unleashed "horrendous tools of destruction and control" under the cover of reforms.

In the past 21 months nearly 1,000 people died in township upheavals, activists met mysterious deaths, thousands were detained without trial, "mind boggling" treason trials were conducted and townships were occupied by the South African Defence Froce and the police.

"The regime's twin reform and brutal strategy has not succeeded in quelling the unrest," he said, adding: "Our people shall no longer passively die in the hands of their adversaries."

"They have turned their backs to passive sympathies of foreign allies and their local counterparts, the affluent fair-weather white liberal supporters.

"The gun-shy Azanians have, in struggle, gradually learnt the lesson an eye for an eye. Enemy fire is answered by revolutionary fire. The law of the jungle — the survival of the fittest — is the order of the day," Mr Mkhabela said.

New President Addresses Congress

MB161556 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1543 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Durban, Dec 16, SAPA — The Azanian People's Organisations [AZAPO] new president, former Robben Island prisoner Mr Saths Cooper, today spelled out AZAPO's future role in what he called the liberation struggle at his organisation's annual congress in Durban — and called on the United Democratic Front to join hands to stop internecine violence.

"I trust the UDF will accept the invitation we are extending," said Mr Cooper, a 35-year-old clinical psychologist who now heads one of the most militant of black liberation groups.

Mr Cooper, a BA Honours graduate of UNISA [University of South Africa] and the University of the Witwatersrand, told the closing stage of the AZAPO three-day congress AZAPO rejected out of hand solutions to end apartheid imposed by external forces, including the Commonwealth.

He said AZAPO rejected a national convention to bring about a new South Africa as it could not represent the standpoint of the majority of people.

"We want true and meaningful change," he said.

A close friend of the late black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, Mr Cooper served a term of a little more than eight years on Robben Island in the 1970s.

He said AZAPO had 80 active branches in five regional centres throughout South Africa. The Durban Congress was attended by more than 600 delegates, mostly blacks.

AZAPO's outgoing president, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, told the congress earlier in what he called his "state of the nation address" that the government's "twin reform and brutal strategy" had not quelled unrest and blacks would no longer passively die "at the hands of their adversaries."

He said: "They have turned their backs to passive sympathies of foreign allies and their local counterparts, the affluent fair-weather white liberal supporters. The gun-shy Azanians have, in struggle, gradually learnt the lesson an eye for an eye," Mr Mkhabela said.

UDF Official Warns 'Government Puppets'

MB161724 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1610 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Durban, Dec 16, SAPA — Former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Billy Nair, told a UDF [United Democratic Front] weekend rally in Durban that South Africa's inability to meet its international debts gave cause for concern. He said it seemed odd

that while workers produced an abundance of wealth the country's economy was in a bad shale and unemployment rife.

Mr Nair, a UDF official and executive member of the Natal Indian Congress [NIC], said the government was pouring millions of rands into homelands and paying Indian and coloured ministers in the tricameral parliament "fat salaries" while people were struggling to make ends meet.

He said the UDF advice to "government puppets" was to get off the apartheid bandwagon "before it is too late" and join the people.

"They can't go on living on the sweat of workers", he said.

Mr Nair said the 12 UDF and NIC treason trailists, who were being honoured by the rally, had suffered financial ruin and the government should compensate them. He said as the supreme court had acquitted them after treason charges against them had been withdrawn, it was clear they had not done any wrong.

Boesak Reportedly Threatened by ANC

MB170516 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2218 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 16, SAPA — A threat on the life of Dr Allan Boesak by someone claiming to represent the ANC led to the postponing of the Human Relations Centre's annual Man of the Year awards here tonight.

The venue of the ceremony, which was attended by only one of the nominees and a handful of guests, was changed late last week from a city hotel to another in Mitchells Plain.

Mr Phil Martin, chairman of the Human Ralations Centre, told pressmen tonight after the postponement was announced that of the five nominees, only Mr Farouk Ebrahim, who was nominated by the organisation as businessman of the year, had appeared following "intimidation."

"There have been numerous phone calls to the hotel by anonymous people who sent messages that caused concern. The phone calls started on Sunday and were linked to the banning of the carols by candlelight service that was to be held tonight. One person said he was calling on behalf of the ANC and said that Dr Boesak's life would be in danger if he attended."

"We have not been able to verify the authenticity of this call as yet. Another of the nominees, Professor Jakes Gerwel, who was to receive his award for academic achievement, cancelled after speaking to Dr Boesak. Dr Boesak spoke to me earlier and told me he would be prepared to accept the award at another time but that it was inappropriate for him to attend tonight in view of the banning of the carols by candlelight ceremony that was to be held in Athlone. He said this banning was a violation of the human rights of the community," said Mr Martin.

Complaints that the award ceremony was to take place at the same time as the banned carols service had been received, he added.

Mr Brian and PFP [Progressive Federal Party] MPC [member of provincial council] Mrs Di Bishop, who had been nominated for the organisation's award for their contribution to "the striving for human liberties," did not attend the ceremony after an apparent confusion between the nominees and the organisers of the event.

Mr Bishop said tonight he and his wife had intended going to the ceremony but had received messages from both Dr Boesak and Professor Gerwel.

"We spoke to Professor Gerwel and it seemed to us that after discussions with Dr Boesak and, we thought, the ogranisers, it had been amicably decided that the ceremony should be postponed because of the tension relating to the carols by candlelight ban," said Mr Bishop.

The other award nominee was Iman Hassan Solomons, nominated for religious contributions to human liberty, who was out of the country but was to receive the award via a representative, who also failed to attend last night's ceremony.

Mr Martin said he understood people's feelings about the banning of the carols by candlelight service and that the Human Relations Centre was "overwhelmingly in solidarity with our community" in seeing the banning as an unjustified violation of human rights.

The remaining awards would be conferred before the end of the year, he said.

WEEKLY MAIL Carries 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB140850 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 13-19 Dec 85

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] 1985 detentions, (Detainees Parents' Support Committee [DPSC] figures)

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN DETENTION
(emergency and security detentions, to December 5):

Minimum figure:	10731
Number still held (known):	1267

State of Emergency Detentions

Number of people detained so far:	7183
Number released:	6234
Number still held:	949

Number of detentions during the 5-week period up to end of November was 1615, an average of 323 a week.

Security Detentions

Number of people detained so far:	1759
(47 Transkei detentions are included)	
Number known to DPSC:	841

Number not known to DPSC (SAP figures):	918
Number released:	1444
Number still held (172 known, 143 unknown):	315

Summary of persons still in security detention as of Nov 30
(Those known to the DPSC)

Summary by Area

Transvaal	98
Natal	3
Eastern Cape	13
Western Cape	20
OFS [Orange Free State]	6
Northern Cape	5
Ciskei	10
Transkei	13

Summary by Length of Detention

Detained during 1984:	12
Detained Jan-June, 1985:	18
Detained in July, 1985:	16
Detained in Aug:	44
Detained in Sept:	40
Detained in Oct:	23
Detained in Nov:	19

Transkei Detentions

Number of people detained so far (minimum):	846
Number still held (known):	13
Mass detentions:	1644
Individual detentions:	202

The chief of the Transkei Security Police has been reported as saying that 259 persons had been detained under the Transkei Public Security Act since August, with less than 25 percent of them still being held at the end of November.

BANISHMENT OF RELEASED DETAINEES

The following persons have been served with banishment orders to remote areas of the Transkei, subsequent to their release from detention: Dumisa Ntsebeza (lawyer); Lungisile Ntsebeza (businessman); Meluxolo Silinga (teacher); Monde Mvimbi (businessman); Victor Ngaleka (assistant shop manager); Zingisa Mkhabile. They are all relatives of or witnesses to the killing of Bathandwa Ndondo.

DEATHS IN TOWNSHIP CONFLICT
(South African Institute of Race Relations figures)

02/84 - 12/10/85:	993
09/84 - 12/10/85:	965
01/85 - 12/10/85:	816
7/21/85 [State of Emergency] - 12/10/85:	482
11/02/85 (press clampdown) - 12/10/85:	127
12/3/85 - 12/10/85:	28
Average no. deaths/day over last week:	4

POLITICAL TRIALS

Total on trial for alleged political offences (known):	399
Total facing charges of treason:	31
Facing charges under Internal Security and other acts:	368
Political trials completed during Nov:	17
Number of accused in these trials:	1409
Number convicted:	35
Number acquitted:	430
Number whose charges were withdrawn:	944

BANNINGS OF PERSONS

Total number of people banned:	16
Banned under Internal Security Act [ISA]:	10
Banned under Emergency Regulations:	6

On November 15, Trevor Andrew Manuel, 30, of Maitland, Cape Town, a UDF [United Democratic Front] leader, was banned for five years under the ISA. The terms of his banning order are particularly strict and include house arrest, exclusion from all political activity and numerous other restrictions. The following people have been restricted for the duration of the State of Emergency: Rev Robin Peterson (restricted to Wynberg, Cape Town); Nel Coleman, 28, Simon Ratcliffe, 32, Maurice Smithers, 34, Auret van Heerden, 30, and Dr Rashi Solomee, a UDF and TIC [Transvaal Indian Congress] leader (all restricted to Johannesburg).

BANNED BOOKS

There were no books banned last week. The ban on *Political Trials in South Africa - Judicial Instruments of Repression* has been suspended.

Statistics Show Immigration Down, Emigration Up

MB171802 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1501 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 17, SAPA — Immigration to South Africa in the first three quarters of 1985 decreased by more than 60 per cent over the same period the previous year, according to government statistics released today.

A total of 14,276 people immigrated to South Africa between January and September, down from 22,767 the previous year. During the same period 8,380 people left the country, 34 per cent up on 1984, according to Central Statistical Services [CSS]. While there was a net gain of 5,896 immigrants in the nine-month period, the CSS said, this represented 64 per cent less than in 1984.

In September alone, there were 1,005 immigrants, down from 2,403 in the same month last year.

The number of foreigners holidaying in the country during the same period fell by 4.2 per cent, to 384,854 while 12.9 per cent less South Africans, or just under 270,000 toured abroad, the CSS said.

Lawyer Says Children Detained With Adults

MB161930 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1800 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 16, SAPA — A former detainee, Mr Abdullah Omar, has disputed a statement by the prison's services that children under the age of 16 years are held separately from adults. In a newspaper report today, Mr Omar said children under the age of 16 were still being detained at Victor Verster and that there were a "large number of other juveniles."

In response, the prison's services said: "Juveniles under the age of 16 are held separately."

Approached for comment, Mr Omar said: "I am utterly amazed that such statments could be made. I wish the prison doors could be opened for inspection so that people can see for themselves."

He said he had been held in the isolation cells and no children under the age of 16 had been held there. However, children had been detained with adults in other sections of the prison and many people who would be able to verify this, were in detention. Mr Omar said he stood by what he had said.

Farmer Shot to Death Near Mozambique Border

MB181059 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1057 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 18, SAPA — A wealthy Komatipoort sugar farmer was shot dead on his farm near the Mozambique border last night after his power plant failed and he went out to investigate, a police spokesman confirmed from Middelburg today.

Empty catridges were found at the scene but earlier reports they were from an AK-47 automatic rifle — commonly used by insurgents — could not be confirmed at this stage, the SAP liaison officer, Major JIC Janneke, said. Speculation that the farmer, Mr Lukas Marais, 39, had been the victim of a terrorist attack was therefore premature, as the case was still being investigated, Maj Janneke said.

At about 8 pm, Mr Marais, of the Farm Grimman, some six kilometeres from the Mozambique border, went outside with a flashlight to investigate a power failure at his pumphouse about 80 metres from the house. Shortly afterwards, his wife, Elizabeth, who was in the kitchen, heard two shots and called a neighbour, Mr Johan Davel. They found Mr Marias' body next to the pumphouse. The empty cartridges lay nearby. Mr Marais had been hit in the chest and stomach.

Police Report Unrest Incidents, Arrests

17 Dec Evening Report

MB171747 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1741 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 17, SAPA — A Soweto man died today after a burning tyre was placed around his neck, police said in their 7 pm unrest report issued in Pretoria tonight. The man, a Mr Masesi, was killed after about 70 youths stoned his house.

Police today connected the discovery of a man's body found in a Mamelodi house last Saturday with the escape of a man from a train near Pretoria on the same day.

Const F. Baloyi fired two shots at the man who was "intimidating" commuters by searching their shopping bags. Police said on Saturday that three men were arrested for commuter "intimidation" on the train. The case is being investigated by the Koedoespoort railway police.

Two men were arrested today, after a white man, Mr O.A. Meyer, was slightly injured when his car was stoned in Soweto. Police used tear smoke to disperse his attackers. Damage estimated at R80,000 was caused to the Airora girls school in Soweto today when youths set buildings alight.

In Queenstown, a man was seriously injured when a taxi driver fired three rounds at a crowd of 20 who stopped him and threatened to set fire to his car.

18 Dec Morning Report

MB180715 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0712 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 18, SAPA — Following is police situation report on overnight unrest to 8 am. Issued by the public relations division of the SAP:

Acts of unrest occurred at the following places:

Northern Transvaal: In Soshanguve near Pretoria, the police arrested a black youth for being in possession of a petrol bomb. Seven black youths and one adult were arrested when they intimidated a taxi driver.

Witwatersrand: A hand grenade was this morning hurled at the home of a black policeman in Soweto. The grenade exploded outside the home, causing only minor damage. No one was injured in the incident.

South Western Districts: In the black residential area of Sandkraal near George a group of blacks stoning a police patrol were dispersed by the police with tear smoke and birdshot. No injuries were reported.

In the black residential area of Steynsburg, police vehicles were stoned by a group of blacks. The police were again required to use first tear smoke and then birdshot to disperse the stone throwers. No injuries were reported.

At George in the coloured area of Parkdene, a coloured male was arrested when a group of Coloureds tried to set fire to a policeman's house.

Boland: A police patrol twice used tear smoke and then birdshot to disperse stonethrowers in the Mbekweni township near Paarl. No injuries were reported.

West Rand: A private vehicle was set on fire and destroyed by a group of blacks in Kagiso near Krugersdorp yesterday afternoon.

At Dennilton in the eastern Transvaal, sporadic incidents of stonethrowing, intimidation and barricading of roads occurred yesterday between 12 midday and 6 pm.

Two white males, both members of World Wide TV as well as 12 black men were arrested in the course of the day. The police on occasions were required to fire tear smoke and birdshot to disperse groups of blacks. Only one injury, that of a black male, has been reported. The two TV reporters were arrested for incitement to commit puplic violence.

Detention of 11 Confirmed

MB180451 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1935 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 16, SAPA — Police have confirmed the detention of 11 more people in terms of both security legislation and emergency regulations. None of the names — confirmed after telephone calls to a newspaper by relatives and friends of the detainees — has appeared on the consolidated lists before.

Police could not confirm the name of two further people said by friends to have been detained. They are Mr Jonathan Marais, said to have been detained on December 11, and Mr Faud Kallie, apparently detained on December 9.

ZIMBABWE

Information Minister Interviewed on RSA Relations

MB161632 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 16 Dec 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Tension is mounting along the border between South Africa and Zimbabwe, following last night's landmine explosion in which six South African whites were killed. It was the eighth recent explosion in the area. The South African Government, blaming ANC guerrillas allegedly crossing over from Zimbabwe, has already talked of hot pursuit operations. Now South Africa says it is making urgent approaches to the Zimbabwe Government following last night's deaths. On the line to Zimbabwe, Julian Marshall asked Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira if there had been any approaches yet:

[Begin recording] [Shamuyarira] No. No representations have been made as yet.

[Marshall] Are you expecting the South African Government to approach you?

[Shamuyarira] Well, that is what they said in their statement.

[Marshall] What is your reaction to the general sort of South African threats about a possible Zimbabwean connection?

[Shamuyarira] We have explained that we do not have bases of the ANC or the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], in Zimbabwe. Therefore there can be no basis for a Zimbabwean connection.

[Marshall] So, categorically you are denying that these landmines were placed by anybody operating out of Zimbabwean territory?

[Shamuyarira] Yes. We have denied that and that is the truth of the matter and I am made to understand by the press reports that the recent explosion occurred in the same general area as the explosions of last week. So, it's in a way a related incident.

[Marshall] What do you mean by that, minister?

[Shamuyarira] Well, I mean that it was in the same area, therefore it's the same, you know, sort of weapons that were used, the same landmines.

[Marshall] So, you are still of the opinion that this was probably a military unit of the ANC operating internally?

[Shamuyarira] Yes, and that is what the ANC themselves have said, and I think there is truth to that. The main point to underline is that there is conflict within South Africa between the section of the population that supports the government — the white section — and the black section that is fighting for liberation. That is the basis of the conflict, that is the basic factor of the conflict, and these incidents should be seen as emanating from that source.

[Marshall] So, you don't condemn such landmine explosions, then?

[Shamuyarira] I have not said I don't condemn. We are a peaceful people. We like all conflicts in the region to be settled by peaceful means, but the question of liberation is a different matter because people are fighting for their independence.

[Marshall] Does it trouble you in any way to have this rising of tension on your common border with South Africa, to have these landmines ....

[Shamuyarira, interrupting] It is matter of great concern to us.

[Marshall] And are you becoming increasingly concerned about the possibility of South African hot pursuit operations?

[Shamuyarira] Yes. We have been increasingly concerned because the South Africans themselves have said so and we are alarmed by this public statement they have made and yet they know the truth.

[Marshall] And the truth is?

[Shamuyarira] The truth is that we do not have any bases of the ANC or PAC in Zimbabwe.

[Marshall] And have you taken any particular precautions to offset the possibility of a South African incursion?

[Shamuyarira] Yes, we have taken precautions because we are constantly under threat from the South Africans.

[Marshall] And does that involve putting your troops on the border on a state of alert?

[Shamuyarira] Well, I would not reveal that in a public statement, but we have taken precautions to defend ourselves. We have to defend ourselves if we are attacked and we have been warned that we will or can be attacked. [end recording]